

KANSAS FARMER

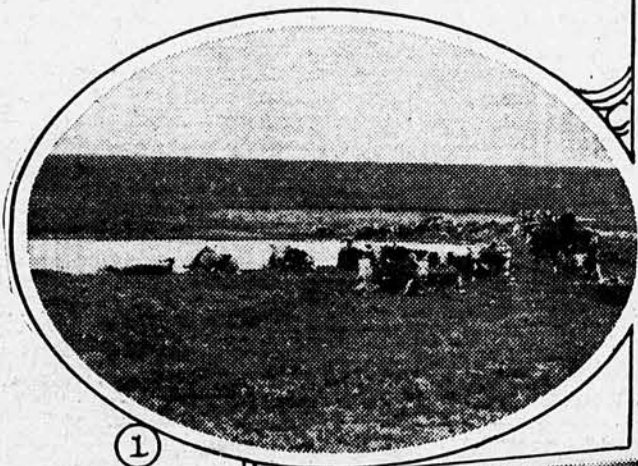
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MAIL & BREEZE

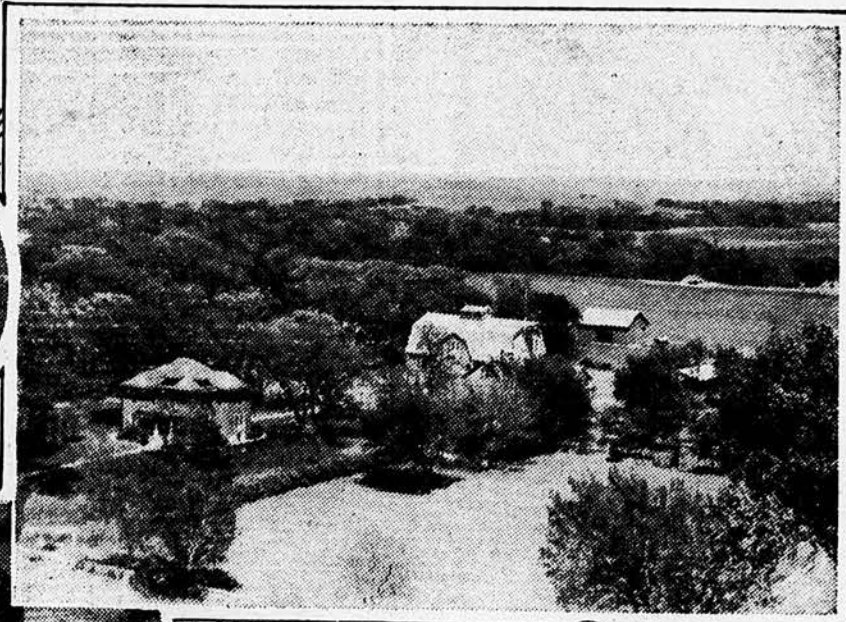
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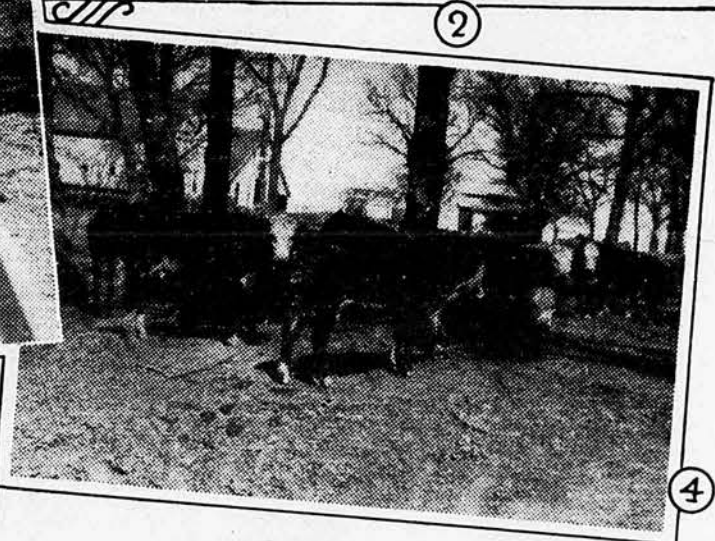
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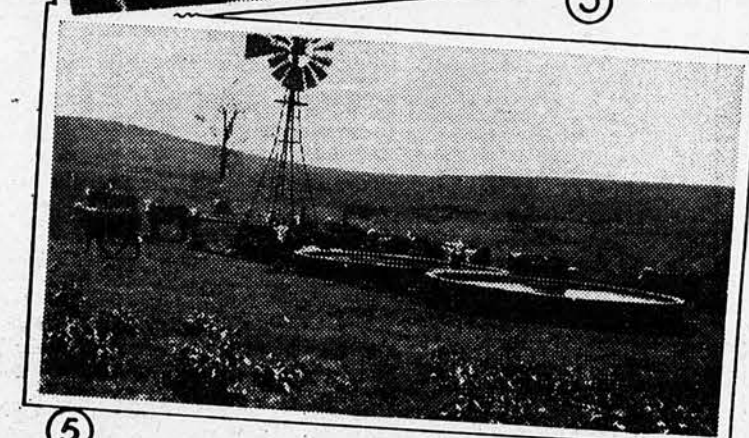
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Beef Making at Its Best

- 1—Native yearling steers in a large pasture near Matfield Green. At this pond, which supplies water for these budding market toppers, can be heard the sound of oil wells pumping another source of wealth from these Flint Hills.
- 2—Flint Hills from the top. The Cottonwood valley, from which stretch many miles of unbroken grassland, acclaimed the finest in the United States for fattening cattle. This is the farmstead of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rogler, Matfield Green.
- 3—Fat heifers ready for market in Henry Rogler's feed lot. A product of Chase county pastures, and fattened on corn and alfalfa grown within a mile of the lot.
- 4—Cattle wintered on O. E. Winkler's ranch, Paxico, and ready for the Kansas bluestem. The Mill creek valley, like dozens of others in the bluestem region, is wide and fertile. On it are raised feeds to winter and finish "top" beef.
- 5—Cattle near Maple Hill, just turned on Wabaunsee county grass. Two large concrete tanks supply water. Thousands of cattle are fattened in these limestone hill pastures. An acre of bluestem pasture will put on 50 pounds of beef in one summer's grazing.
- 6—Steers just arrived from Texas, in a Flint-Hill pasture near Matfield Green. By fall they will be fat 2-year-olds, fit for choice beef. They will gain 300 pounds apiece in 5 months.

Kansas Stands Third in the United States in Gross Income From Beef Cattle

It was a great day for him when he started rolling his own



"PA" RITTER PAUSES in the middle of lighting up his "makin's" cigarette to say: "Boy—talk about easy rolling and smooth smoking! This Prince Albert is all a man could ask for." Mr. Ritter is glad he ran across the no-risk guarantee. Now he smokes P.A. "makin's" steadily. He says: "The day I heard about the Prince Albert ironclad offer was a great day for me!"

"SPOT," the Texas bronco, and Mr. Ritter's son Cliff are off to the postoffice. "Pa" wants his friends to know about P.A. too. He wrote: "P.A. is mighty good smoking." Being "crimp cut," it burns slowly—does not bite the tongue.



AT THE CORNCRIB. Mr. Ritter likes the P.A. tin. "Keeps Prince Albert in better smoking condition," he says. Prince Albert is a pipe-load of joy too.

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70 fine roll-your-own cigarettes in every 2-oz. tin of Prince Albert



THIS NO-RISK OFFER STANDS BACK OF EVERY TIN OF PRINCE ALBERT

Roll yourself 30 swell cigarettes from Prince Albert. If you don't find them the finest, tastiest roll-your-own cigarettes you ever smoked, return the pocket tin with the rest of the tobacco in it to us at any time within a month from this date, and we will refund full purchase price, plus postage. (Signed) R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

PRINCE ALBERT

THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

Crops Look Better All Over

CROP prospects never have been so good since he came to Nemaha county, believes Bob Rawlins, county agent. The shortage in rainfall over much of Kansas already is wiped out, and largely without heavy, washing rains. Seven Central Kansas counties are expecting to produce a great deal of a good Kansas wheat crop, as they did in 1935. This is the section of Kansas which repeats year after year with solid fields of excellent wheat. But crop observers also have remarked that wheat prospects are unusually good northwest, north and everywhere east of this South Central Kansas territory.

Haying will start in many counties next week. The first crop of alfalfa is reported heavy in most sections, altho it will be later than usual in localities where rainfall was short this spring.

Anderson—May came in with a 2-inch rain, and since then another 2 1/4 inches of rain so conditions have changed wonderfully on the farm. Row crops nearly all planted, corn mostly a good stand, oats coming out fine. Wheat not so promising, green bugs worked on some wheat fields. Pastures getting good. Cows giving more milk. Butterfat, 26c.—G. W. Kiblinger.

Barber—Crops doing fine since the good rain. Grass has greened up wonderfully. Livestock doing well and bringing good prices at sales. Most farmers thru planting and the seed coming up well. Some have been cutting alfalfa which looks good and the new growth will start right up. Oats not as good as last year. Butterfat, 26c; eggs, 16c; corn, 80c.—Albert Pelton.

Barton—Have had some rain but more is needed. Everyone busy with spring work. This county has several producing oil wells. Eggs, 18c; wheat, 80c; butterfat, 22c to 25c.—Alice Everett.

Brown—Wheat, oats and first cutting of alfalfa and clover look good. Lots of little colts and seems to be an increase in the number of baby mules. Chickens and pigs doing well, big increase in number of chicks. The hog market has followed the prediction of a \$2 drop, for no apparent reason except seasonal as receipts have fallen down.—L. H. Shannon.

Brown—All farm work is late because of hard rains. Hay crops will be extra heavy. Pastures, wheat and oats making wonderful growth. Farmers eager to finish planting corn, some of the early planting will have to be planted over, while some is a fair stand. Cream, 24c to 27c; eggs, 19c; corn, 67c; oats, 30c; wheat, 93c.—E. E. Taylor.

Chautauqua—An all-day soaker, 1 1/4 inches, came to this section in early May, first rain to amount to much since December. Crops looking better. Sorghum planting about completed, most folks getting good stands. Cattle doing better since rain made grass more plentiful.—Cloy W. Brazle.

Cherokee—Wheat heading, yield cannot be determined. Oats very short but heading. Tractors and binders being repaired as harvest is nearing. Lots of rain to help all vegetation. Not much corn plowed because of heavy rains. Butterfat, 24c; eggs, 18c.—J. H. Van Horn.

Clark—Had about 3/4 inch of rain lately which has helped the wheat considerably. Most Bermuda in this part of the country will have to be re-set as the winter killed it, quite an unusual thing. Farmers busy in fields since the rain. Eggs, 16c; cream, 24c.—G. P. Harvey.

Clay—Everybody happy, plenty of rain, everything growing well. Wheat that did not blow out is doing well, but most of it is quite thin. Oats a good stand. Alfalfa soon ready for the sickle and will make a fair crop. Corn planting well along, early planting coming up. Pastures excellent. More than 100 new tractors have been sold this spring—1936. Horses selling high and are scarce.—Ralph L. Macy.

Coffey—We had more than a 2-inch rain recently, some places 4 to 9 inches which washed out some crops. Most farmers have

Soil Fertility Is Basic

Under the new soil conservation program which is taking the place of the AAA, we are giving the farmers of the United States a strong inducement to put land which never should have been plowed, back to grass and trees. From the long time point of view, there is no more important job before the United States today.—Henry A. Wallace.

their corn planted, some is up and is being cultivated. Oats coming on here since the rains, but wheat not so good. Those who signed up on the corn-hog program received their checks. Ground in fine condition to work. Gardens a little backward but coming well now.—C. W. Carter.

Cowley—An all-day rain put a different look on crops. Wheat and oats will be light. Grass badly killed out in the Flint Hills pastures. Stock looks good and is selling well at community sales. Arkansas City using new sales pavilion.—K. D. Olin.

Douglas—Corn growing well. Wheat, oats and other crops look good. Strawberries ripening and prospects for some cherries. Rhubarb not so plentiful as some years owing to dry summer and severe winter. Roses, peonies and other flowers blooming much earlier than some years. Vegetables from home gardens helping the menu on farm tables. Eggs, 18c; cream, 29c; new potatoes, 8 lbs., 25c.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—Wheat prospects better since the rain, but a lot of it will not make much even with favorable conditions. Grass growing well. Oats and barley will be failures. Not much corn or kafir being planted yet.—Myrtle B. Davis.

Franklin—Plenty of rain, the Marais des Cygnes reached 8 feet May 10, highest in several months. Plenty of grass in pastures. A good many haven't finished corn planting because of wet weather. A few peaches on the trees. One man put out 27 acres of popcorn. Some feeders still holding fat cattle. A good many young colts scattered about. Gardens look nice. Potato bugs working. Some oats pretty weedy. Wheat, 88c; corn, 68c; butterfat, 24c to 27c; eggs, 18c; hens, 12c to 15c.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Geary—Heavy rains, plenty of moisture to insure all crops getting a good start. Corn mostly planted. Exceptionally large acreages of alfalfa and sweet clover planted this spring. Wheat on the bottoms looks the best in several years, oats beginning to look better. Alfalfa will make a heavy first crop, altho it winter-killed badly in places.—L. J. Hoover.

Greenwood—Plenty of rain. Pastures and gardens growing. All corn seems to be a good stand. Farmers planting cane and kafir. Old corn very scarce, sells 70 cents a bushel. Potatoes uneven stand. Wheat prospects look good. Eggs, 14c; cream, 24c to 28c.—A. H. Brothers.

Harvey—Having plenty of rain and all vegetation making a wonderful growth. Livestock doing fine and bringing good prices. Corn planting pretty well along. Wheat, 79c; corn, 68c; kafir, 65c; oats, 28c; barley, 50c; shorts, \$1; bran, \$1.25; cream, 28c; eggs, 17c; hens, 15c.—H. W. Prouty.

Haskell—Received .77 inches of rain last 2 weeks, farmers listing and working ground in different ways. Dust still blows. No wheat in Sublette neighborhood. Will be some feed planted but we need more rain.—R. A. Melton.

Jefferson—Rain has delayed corn planting. Some very poor seed has been sold to farmers, resulting in poor stands. Sheep shearing about completed, buyers offering 28 to 30 cents for wool, indications are for a better market later. No ticks on the sheep nor warbles in cattle this year. Eggs, 18c.—J. B. Schenck.

(Continued on Page 19)

Who Is Your Master Farmer?

YOU still may use this coupon to nominate your choice for a Kansas Master Farmer. We will honor 5 Kansas farm families this year with the title of Master Farmer for the head of the household. And your nomination must be the first consideration. Balance in farming methods, business ability, upkeep and appearance, home life, and public interest are the

things a Master Farmer must show. Name one or two of the best farmers you know. Send the coupon to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Only men living on Kansas farms are eligible. This includes tenants, farm owners and men who manage farms for others. Your candidate will not be told who nominated him, but he will receive a letter promptly.

MASTER FARMER NOMINATION BLANK

I wish to nominate..... (Name of candidate)

..... (Address of candidate)

..... (Name and address of person making nomination)

All nominations must be mailed to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, by June 15.

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HENRY HATCH.....Jayhawker Farm Notes
H. C. COLGLAZIER.....Short Grass Farm Notes
DR. C. H. LERRIGO.....Medical Department
J. M. PARKS.....Protective Service

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Seventy-Fourth Year, No. 11 * *

May 23, 1936

Every Other Saturday—1 Yr., 50c; 3 Yrs., \$1

Offer Two More Scholarships

RAYMOND H. GILKESON



Irwin Beal, Sedgwick County



Violet Bauer, Clay County

TWO of the finest young folks in Kansas each have been awarded a \$150 scholarship offered by Senator Capper thru Kansas Farmer, for outstanding 4-H club work in 1935. They are Violet Bauer, of Clay county, and Irwin Beal, of Sedgwick. This announcement is made at Manhattan by M. H. Coe, state 4-H club leader. And word direct from Senator Capper says, "I will be glad to continue the offer of these scholarships for 1936." Therefore, two more 4-H folks, thru their best efforts in club work, will earn \$150 apiece this year to apply on their education.

"It would seem to me," said Senator Capper, "that Mr. Coe and other officials responsible, have selected two exceptionally fine young Kansans for this award. I am sure both Miss Bauer

and Mr. Beal are most worthy of the honor you have given them."

Irwin Beal is no longer eligible to project work, because of the age limit. But he intends to follow club work as a junior leader. He said, "Club work has meant an opportunity to me to have a business of my own for the last 5 years, which has proved profitable. Last year I attended Kansas State College as a result of club work. It has taught me the fundamentals of team work and fair play and the value of both in our association with others. I wish every boy and girl could avail themselves of the opportunities the 4-H organization offers."

"Club work has brightened my outlook on life and all the opportunities available for any boy or girl," said Violet Bauer. "It has aided me in learn-

ing the correct methods used in work and their application. My awards and honors have made me see that hard work brings good results. As we all go out in the world we will realize that club work has taught us to co-operate and to have more respect for others. We thus can lead a well-rounded life and be better citizens by making the best even better."

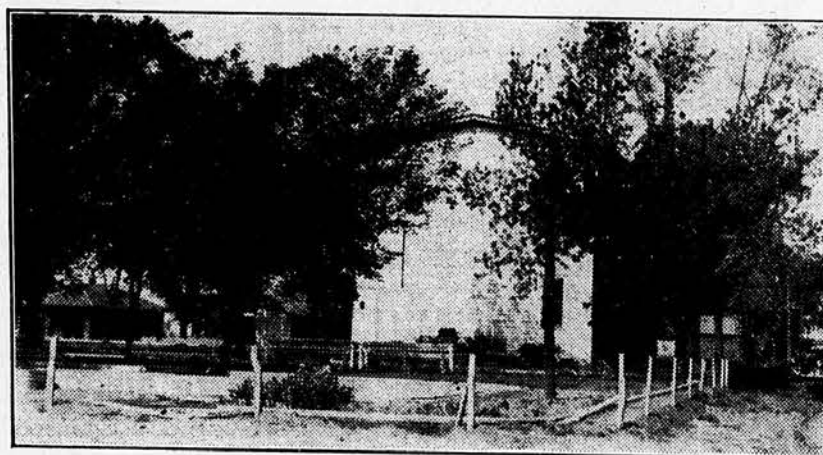
Quickest Way to Improve

A paying kind of sheep enterprise is found on the Murphy farm, near Corbin. Grider and Dorothy Murphy manage the breeding flock of 100

Shropshire ewes. The lambs are culled closely and a few new ones are added to the ewe flock each spring. Their main source of income is selling good young rams to farmers who have shipped in Western ewes and wish to improve them. There is no quicker way to improve Kansas ewe flocks.

R. F. Cox, sheep specialist at Kansas State College, believes if anything is wrong with Kansas sheep it is the kind of rams we use. A good ram costs \$25 to \$30. He will sire 50 lambs the first season. These lambs will sell \$1 a hundredweight higher because of better quality. This means his get will be worth \$35 more because an extra \$20 was spent for him.

"Everybody" Meets Here



Town hall and meeting place of farm folks at Alden. Croquet court in the foreground.

FOLKS in the Alden community, in Rice county, wanted a central meeting place. The women of the local Farm Bureau Unit obtained permission to refinish the township hall and improve and beautify the grounds. The town of Alden put in a watering system, and provides a caretaker for the summer months. Local men built a

croquet court which met with instantaneous popular approval. The shady grounds are fitted out with tables and benches, and beautified with walks, flowers, shrubs and a rock garden. It is a good example of country folks and the small town getting together. Mrs. Clark Ward is president of the local women's unit.

Twenty-Five Kansas Farm Boys Receive High Honor Award for Work Well Done



SIX HUNDRED members of the Kansas Association of Future Farmers of America in their eighth annual meeting recently on the Kansas State College campus, elected new state officers and elevated 25 of their outstanding members to the rank of State Farmers, one of the most coveted of honors bestowed by the organization. Those honored were elected on

the basis of their high school scholarship, their project program of supervised farm practices, and leadership in all high school activities.

Members of the State Farmers group, with the new 1936 officers elected at the meeting, are left to right: Front row: Loren VanPetten, Linn; Harry Lightner, Garden City; Robert Finch, Lebanon, reporter;

Newell Melcher, Ottawa; Wayne Harper, McDonald; John Dart, Newton; E. J. Pannbacker, Jr., Washington.

Second row: Junior Norby, Pratt; Max Zook, Newton; Gilbert Gilges, Lawrence; John Dean, Ottawa, president; Arnold Lohmeyer, Linn, vice-president; Lloyd Stamm, Washington; Arnold Sawyer, South Haven, secretary; Marvin Prinds, Shawnee Mission.

Third row: Thomas Whitaker, Reading, treasurer; Edward Berrie, Winfield; Ralph Perkins, Howard; Clayton David, Silver Lake; Walter Olivier, Harper; Marion Woods, Bird City; Pardee Woods, Bird City; Francis Kemmerer, Ottawa. Thello Dodd, Linn, and James Niell, Miltonvale, also were elected but are not in the picture.

After All, What Is Human Nature?

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

A SAMARITAN handed me a bundle of newspapers to read," writes Frank Gray, of Alamosa, Colo., "and the most emphatic statement I find in any of them is this: 'The times are out of joint.' To me that statement seems absurd. I think that now, as never before, old Mother Nature is compelling mankind to think, and that herein lies the very spice of life. If it were otherwise, life soon would become unbearably monotonous.

"The stumbling-block over which all sincere leaders of the past have fallen is, I believe, to be found in the fact that none of them were able to change human nature. Woodrow Wilson 'fell down and broke his crown' over that same old stumbling-block, and it seems to me that President Roosevelt is marching straight toward the same disaster. If the Republicans succeed in electing a President this fall he, too, will be unable to change human nature.

"An Almighty God, interested in the human race and dissatisfied with its conduct, should be able to change human nature in the twinkling of an eye without waiting for the slow, tedious processes of civilization. But would a perfect human race in a perfect world be a success? Or would a perfect human race in a perfect world soon die of its own inertia, once the insistent urge of necessity no longer was felt? That is the way it looks to me. What is your opinion?"

We are accustomed to speak of "human-nature" as if it were a common and invariable quality of all men. As a matter of fact, no two human beings have the same kind of nature. There is an infinite variety of natural impulses, so that no two think exactly alike or have exactly the same kind of likes or desires. So that there is no such thing as a fixed, common quality which can be called human nature.

Neither is it true that human nature cannot be changed. We all have seen several cases, the number depending on the extent of our acquaintance, in which the entire disposition and manner of thinking of men and women have been completely changed. Instead of the mistake of leaders like Woodrow Wilson and other reformers being as Mr. Gray assumes, that they thought they could change human nature, it was their assumption that there was such a thing as "human nature" common to all mankind. And that they could impress this common attribute with their individual theories. They apparently did not realize that there is no such thing as human nature common to all mankind. Human nature is an individual, not a common and invariable quality, as Mr. Gray seems to believe. Human nature is a term expressing the desires, hopes, ambitions and all the motivating impulses of individual men and women. It varies as much as men and women differ; it is the product of heredity, climate, environment and education.

Neither do I agree with Mr. Gray that a perfect world would not be a success. Of course, such a world seems to me so utterly impossible that a discussion of what would result if such a world did exist, is purely academic.

It is difficult, if not entirely impossible, even to imagine a perfect world, because our thought processes necessarily are imperfect, and it is impossible for a perfect conception to come from an imperfect source.

Because my thought processes are imperfect I cannot imagine what a perfect world would be, and neither do I think Mr. Gray can imagine what such a world would be like.

But here is where Mr. Gray is illogical. A perfect world would have no flaws in it; if there were flaws in it then it would not be perfect. Therefore, if there was such a thing as a perfect world it could not fail, for if it failed it would not be perfect.

However, while man's nature is made up of a great number of differing desires, differing impulses and differing motivating causes, all animal life, both among men and the lower animals, has an urge toward the fullest possible satisfaction. Heaven is supposed to be a place of perfect bliss, but there are as many imaginary heavens as there are varieties of men. The orthodox heaven described in the Book of Revelations does not appeal to the modern thinker, and it would be a hell to the old Norse warriors who dreamed of a Valhalla, a heaven of continual battle.

If Mr. Gray should imagine what he would consider a perfect world, or if I should imagine what I

Dreaming of My Kansas Home

ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

I'M DREAMING of my dear old home in Kansas,
As childhood's happy days I now recall,
The buoyant morns, the glorious days, the twilight
That in the gentle evening hovered all.
I'm dreaming of the breaking of the prairies
Which soon brought forth the waving corn
and wheat,
The driving of the cattle home at evening;
The cooing of the turtle doves so sweet.

I'm dreaming of the cabin home that sheltered;
So modest, yet, so grand because 'twas ours,
The cottonwood that grew in mighty splendor
The bunches here and there of mother's flowers.
The paling fence that held the well-kept garden,
The well that gave the sweetest drink on earth,
The orchard where the nesting birds were welcome,
It's shade, a place for us, of joy and mirth.

I'm dreaming of my dear old home in Kansas,
My prairie home where first I heard the lark,
The whippoorwill, the prairie chickens boasting,
The howling of the prairie wolf at dark.
I hear again the cheery Bob-White calling,
The prairie snipe, the killdeer and the crane,
The noisy chorus of the frogs, in springtime
That from the valleys, piped with might and main.

I'm dreaming of my dear old home in Kansas,
Where toil and love of country both were taught,
The sacrifices that my parents rendered
Ere they had from the wilds a shelter wrought;
Their daily toil with uncomplaining sweetness;
How well they served the children that they bore!
Oh Pioneers of Kansas, rest in glory,
No soldiers at the battle front did more!

would consider a perfect world, and if the world imagined by either of us should be put into operation, it would in all probability fail, because it would not be a perfect world. It would lack what each of us lacks in perfect conception, which so far at least as I am concerned, is quite a considerable amount. But it does occur to me that if I were both almighty and all-wise I would not deliberately turn out a botch job such as our present world seems to be.

No Such Law in Kansas

Is there a law in Kansas that if a man has possession of land for 10 years and does not live on it, that will give him title to it?—M. V., Riverton, Neb.

NO, THERE is no such law in Kansas or any other state. Undisputed possession for 15 years might give the possessor a title. But that would not be true as against a minor heir or against a lawful claimant who is confined in a state institution where he has not had the opportunity to maintain his right of ownership.

Is the Atmosphere Being Robbed?

I HAVE a reader out near Kendall, W. J. Roth, who has a new theory in regard to dust storms and severe drouth. His opinion is that the nitrogen plants established in various parts of the United States have robbed the atmosphere of its ammonia to the extent that it affects the concentration of rain clouds and the fertilizing property of the rains when they do come. Mr. Roth, by the way, is the workman who some 50 years ago, while working on the building of the State House dome, fell nearly

80 feet, landing on solid rock. How he escaped alive always has been unexplainable. He did live, however, and still lives at the age of nearly 90. He always has been crippled but managed to get out to Western Kansas and at one time was rated as one of the most successful growers of broomcorn in that part of the state.

Kind Parents, But Firm

SOMEONE, I think perhaps a member of the Society for Mental Hygiene, sends me a copy of an address delivered by Dr. Mandel Sherman, of the University of Chicago. It interests me. He tells of the child who is given to "tantrums." You have seen that kind of a kid, I have no doubt. Dr. Sherman says: "When a child uses temper tantrums frequently it indicates that his parents are not able to cope with his problems." Right you are Doctor. And I might add that nine times in ten such parents are not able to cope with their own problems, to say nothing of the problems of their children.

But the doctor continues: "If the temper outbursts are not eradicated during very early childhood, the child is likely to grow up with a personality which makes it very difficult for him to adjust himself to the more complex problems of adulthood. We all have had experience with the adult who must have his own way, who attempts to dominate everyone in his environment; the adult who pouts, who refuses to talk, who replies angrily that he will not argue when he is losing an argument, whose feelings are easily hurt, or who tends to blame others for his real or imagined misfortunes. He is a person who has used "temper tantrums" during childhood as a method of gaining his own way."

Yes, doctor, we all have seen that kind of children and that kind of men and women. We often have felt like wringing their necks. In nine cases of ten perhaps the parents are to blame, in a good many cases they are to blame, just because they do not know how to manage their child. It is my firm conviction that a majority of parents are not competent to raise children. The world would be better off if they did not have any children. The fact is that parents who know how to raise children have very little difficulty in governing them, while the parents who do not know how to raise children, as a rule, never learn.

I have a theory that a man who knows how to manage a horse knows how to manage a child? The good horseman loves his horse but he also makes the horse understand that he, the man, is his master. As soon as the horse gets that idea in its head, there is no further need for punishment. The horse then wants to do what his master wishes it to do, because it loves its master and wants to please him. The parent who is firm, but always kind, rarely has any trouble with his children.

More or Less Modern Fables

A MAN, much addicted to booze, was complaining about the hardness of the times. His house was unpainted and out of repair generally. His credit was bad and his creditors were pressing him. He went into a beer joint and dug up his last quarter to pay for a bottle labeled "not more than 5 per cent alcohol," and said: "This here depression is just about to get me." His horse—he had lost his automobile—standing unblanketed and unfed out at the hitching post in front of the joint, remarked in horse language: "If that master of mine would spend as much money and time in painting his house and making repairs as he has in painting his nose, he wouldn't be worrying so much about the depression."

A tramp tackled a stranger for a handout, on the ground that he was a cripple, one leg being shorter than the other. "What was the cause of your lameness?" asked the stranger as he dug up a dime. "Was this leg always longer than the other?" "On the contrary, Mister," said the panhandler, "it used to be the shorter of the two. I was fool enough to go into politics and by the time the campaign was over that leg had been pulled until it was six inches longer than the other, and at that I was defeated at the election. If you can spring that dime to 50 cents so that I can get a meal and bed you will have my eternal gratitude."

Farm Matters as I See Them

Demand for Farm Products

GOOD and bad are mixed in the farm situation these days. Farm income, over the United States, is being sustained at about 20 per cent above the 1935 level, the Department of Agriculture reports.

Various measures of domestic demand for farm products are on the whole at the highest levels in 5 years.

It might be interesting to note what the department experts consider in measuring the domestic demand for farm products. Here are some of the factors they report, in The Agricultural Situation for May:

1. Money income of consumers—aside from farm income—in the United States is 10 per cent higher in March, 1936, than in March, 1935; 40 per cent higher than in March, 1933; still 23 per cent lower than in March, 1929.

That means payrolls are up; returns from investments are up; returns from business concerns are up; industrial production is up.

2. Looking at some of the items, we find this situation.

Factory payrolls, which represent about one-fifth of the total non-farm working population, show a 7 per cent increase over March, 1935; a 104 per cent increase over March, 1933; still 32 per cent below March, 1929.

Industrial production, a basic factor in demand for cotton and other farm products, in March this year was 7 per cent greater than in March, 1935; it was 59 per cent greater than in March, 1933. However, it still is 20 per cent under the production in the pre-depression period.

That means, in other words, that the domestic demand, measured by purchasing power, for farm products is 10 per cent stronger than it was a year ago.

The foreign demand, however, is still almost nil. If the reciprocal trade agreements program is to serve the farmers of this country thru increasing their foreign markets, it is about time it got started.

I regret to say, that the exact opposite has been going on. Instead of exporting more farm products, the United States is importing more farm products.

Whatever gain American agriculture has obtained from these trade agreements—if any—is due to increased purchasing power in industry and manufacturing. And that is rather difficult to measure.

Secretary Henry A. Wallace of Agriculture

said last week that a total of \$1,100,000,000 worth of agricultural products was imported from abroad into the United States in 1935. This total included coffee, rubber, silk, tea, cocoa and spices and bananas totaling \$334,000,000. Also \$133,000,000 of sugar imports.

The peak of farm imports caused by the drouth, Secretary Wallace says, was reached last year. He says that imports of oats have been negligible since May of last year. Also that imports of corn have receded rapidly since last November. Imports of wheat have continued, he said; because the drouth shortage was not made up by the short spring wheat crop of 1935.

That is good news. However, I must say that I cannot agree with Secretary Wallace's statement that "Agriculture has obtained real benefits from the reciprocal trade agreement policy." And I do hope that Chester Davis, administrator of the AAA, is successful in trying to locate foreign markets for American farm products. His predecessors the past few years have failed miserably in this respect.

Entitled to Lower Rates

I REGRET exceedingly that President Roosevelt threw the weight of administration forces against the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage refinancing bill in the House last week. The farmer is entitled to lower interest rates. In fact, he has got to have them. I am glad to record that the seven Kansas congressmen stood firm and voted for the lower interest rates for farm mortgages. Due credit should be given Representatives Lambertson, Guyer, Patterson, Carpenter, Houston, Carlson and Hope.

I still am hopeful we can pass legislation this session to extend another 2 years the 3½ per cent interest rate on all Federal Land Bank mortgages. Farm income is still too low to pay interest, taxes, and leave adequate purchasing power.

Fallowing Is Included

SPEAKING of the AAA, I am glad to note that summer fallowing has been approved as a soil-building practice for designated Kansas counties in the dust bowl area. In these counties, proper summer-fallowing will entitle the summer-fallowed land to average payments of \$10 or less an acre, the same as Class I payments for planting soil-conserving crops. Designated counties so far are: Greeley, Wichita, Scott, Lane, Ness, Hamilton, Kearny, Finney, Hodgeman, Stanton, Grant, Haskell, Gray, Ford, Morton, Stevens, Seward, Meade, Clark. Other coun-

ties will be designated by the state committee.

Strip-cropping and fallowing, and contour listing in the process of natural reseeding to native pasture when sufficient natural cover is insured to maintain protection against wind erosion—provided such land is not grazed—also get the same Class I rating as approved summer-fallowing in the designated counties.

In other than the designated dust bowl counties, strip-cropping and fallowing entitle the farmer to \$1 an acre.

I should add that Class I payments can be made only for 15 per cent of a farmer's base acreage; Class II payments for total acreage handled.

It May Save a Life

I BELIEVE farm folks are more careful drivers than the average. But a word here about safety on the highways might save a life. When we realize that 36,000 human beings were killed last year in motor vehicle accidents; that 100,000 more were permanently disabled, and that another million were injured, we are deeply shocked.

We are aware that automobile accidents seldom result from mechanical failure. We have better roads to travel, which should add to our safety. But accidents ride the highways to take a terrific annual toll. The driver must be at fault. Let's make up our minds to take time to be careful.

The Bureau of Public Roads suggests that you ask yourself these questions: Are you fitted for driving? Can you keep an even temper? Do you get rattled? Are you able to control that occasional impulse to act recklessly? Do you know what the law requires of you? Are your brakes and steering gear in good condition? Are your tires good? Are your lights properly adjusted?

Too much speed at the wrong time causes the most accidents. The Bureau shows that a car traveling 40 miles an hour moves as rapidly as if it were falling from a four-story building. Going 30 miles an hour on the highway, a car can be stopped in about 30 feet; but it takes 225 feet in which to stop it at 60 miles an hour. At a mile a minute, a car moves 88 feet in a second. Let's keep our cars under control and insist that other drivers do the same. The highways are a part of a farmer's business equipment. He has a right to demand safe driving from everyone.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Lamb High Has Been Reached

Trend of the Markets

Please remember that prices given here are Kansas City tops for best quality offered:

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed.....	\$ 8.35	\$ 8.60	\$11.50
Hogs.....	9.35	10.45	9.50
Lambs.....	11.75	11.00	8.65
Hens, Heavy.....	.18	.18	.17
Eggs, Firsts.....	.19½	.18	.21½
Butterfat.....	.24	.25	.23
Wheat, Hard Winter....	.94½	1.05	1.03
Corn, Yellow.....	.64½	.69	.91½
Oats.....	.28½	.30	.47½
Barley.....	.45	.46½	.66
Alfalfa, Baled.....	17.00	23.00	22.50
Prairie.....	9.25	7.50	21.00

The recent high point has been the second price peak in the lamb market since January 1, which is not at all uncommon. A break of 20 to 25 per cent in the market is not impossible under these conditions. The best price for the period March, April, May and June never has occurred during the last half of June, Kansas State College economists have found. This is another factor that lends little argument for holding finished lambs.

Late June Better for Hogs

There is little hope for higher hog prices until late June, but from then until fall we should see a peak of \$10 again. This would represent profits of as much as a year ago in August, when the top price went to \$12. As usual it looks best to have pigs ready for the pork barrel before September 15, if it can be done by pushing them. Hogs are not yet abundant in Kansas but there are many more than a year ago. The biggest increase is in other states where corn is in greater supply.

A Spread of Only \$2

An unusual condition exists in the cattle market. Top cattle are selling below \$9 while choice cows will bring \$7. A spread of only \$2 between cows and steers is almost unheard of. Commission men report

a better stocker market last week. Some grades of light cattle are nearly a dollar higher than a month ago. They scarcely hope to hold this advance, however.

Better Than 2 Years Ago

It might appear that all is dark in the livestock market outlook. Little can be said for the next 30 days, but thereafter improvement is expected. Values still are much better than 2 years ago and with abundant feed profits will be possible. There is every hope of good times in livestock circles, with no expectation of get-rich-quick possibilities. This report of college market economists, Vance Rucker, B. W. Wright and W. E. Grimes, is encouraging.

The general business outlook for the spring and summer of 1936 is moderately optimistic. There is nothing in the situation to indicate outstandingly rapid improvement, but improvement that has occurred is expected to be retained and may be added to during the spring and summer months. Payment of the bonus is expected to give business some stimulus, but this may not be felt until late in the summer when bonus payments are well under way. Prices of farm products may decline somewhat under the pressure of increased supplies, particularly if weather conditions in 1936 are more favorable and pastures and crops are better than they have been in recent years. The coming presidential election may have an unsettling influence on markets, altho past experience in election years indicates that this in itself will not be a major factor in determining the level of farm prices.

Market Barometer

Cattle—Some improvement by July.

Hogs—Low will be reached in early June.

Lambs—No chance for improvement until mid-summer.

Wheat—Sentiment probably will be bearish.

Corn—Will be weak to lower if rains continue.

Butterfat—Should remain about steady for a while.

Eggs—Not much improvement until later.

Most States Grade Eggs

Only 13 states—including Kansas—have now adopted Federal egg standards of grades of their own, says a report from Washington. Fifteen states are using the U. S. standards and 20 states have grades of their own which differ slightly from the Federal grades.

Summer-Fallow and Seed in Fall For First Class AAA Payment

PROBABLY the most important recent announcement of the soil conservation program is that Class I payments will be allowed on land which is summer-fallowed and planted to soil conserving crops before September 30 this fall. This means that any Kansas farmer can get in the program by laying out 15 per cent of his soil-depleting acreage until August or September and then planting alfalfa, tame pasture grass, or clover. This practice will serve another important purpose. It will demonstrate the sureness of the summer-fallow and fall-seeding method for alfalfa and grasses everywhere in Kansas.

However, this ruling will not particularly benefit farmers on uplands of Central and Northwest Kansas where alfalfa or tame pasture grass is not considered practical, and where payment for summer-fallow alone was not approved in the first ruling on fallow payments.

Original approval of summer-fallow payments for Western Kansas included only 19 counties in the extreme Southwest corner. This order said summer-fallow with use of strip-crops and contour listing, would draw the Class I payment which is expected to average \$10 or less in Kansas. Fallow will be subject to strict scrutiny on the part of local committees to see that the job is done carefully and thoroughly. This rule is made partly with the idea of preventing so-called "suit case" farmers from drawing payments without expending any effort.

The fact that summer-fallow approval did not cover all of the Kansas counties where it is needed caused requests to go to the state committee that they recommend a broadening of the territory. H. A. Praeger, Claffin, member of the state conservation committee, replied that recommendations had gone to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, asking that summer-fallow be approved in additional counties for Class I payment of \$10 or less, and for Class II payment of 50 cents an acre. Fallow protected by strip-crops has been expected to draw \$1 for Class II payment.

Class II payments for crops have been announced for Kansas, by L. C. Williams, who is working with the state committee.

They are \$2 an acre for seeding and growing perennial legumes such as alfalfa; \$1.50 an acre for biennial Sweet clover and annual legumes such as lespedeza; and \$1 for growing and plowing under certain green-manure crops such as soybeans.

Grass Held the Water

A pond built on Leo Paulsen's farm this spring, didn't get full from an inch or more of rain which fell in Cloud county. The drainage is largely pasture land with a good covering of sod. Paulsen decided this was good proof of the rain-catching ability of pasture land.

Stir Well Every 3 Days

Bindweed is trying to creep into V. E. Swenson's fields, Little River. He found two small patches and has decided to hoe them every few days, hoping to kill them out or weaken them. It is likely this plan will work as the patches can be hoed in 2 or 3 hours. Mr. Swenson said when you find a weed you can't pull up by the roots, it is a good sign of bindweed. It breaks off just below the surface.

Steers That Make Money

Good quality steers were wintered on fodder and alfalfa, plus 1½ pounds daily of cottonseed meal and 6 pounds of ground corn and kafir on the Danner farm, Garden City. The steers were in good flesh, and could have been finished on a short feed on March 1. L. L. Jones, Garden City, also wintered a large string of steers of the same breeding as Mr. Danner's. They were fed ground milo and ground alfalfa, plus 2 pounds daily of cottonseed meal.

This type of feeding, used on good quality steers, has been making money for Western Kansas farmers. And now

is the time to plan for it by planting more sorghums, putting in some alfalfa where it can be grown, and planning to have some good steers on hand this fall.

A Post Proved Soil Loss

"That post sold me on the need of a soil conservation program for my farm," said Walter Strong, of Moran. He was pointing to a post set in concrete 25 years ago. "It was set in a cultivated field, the concrete being on a level with the surface of the soil, and now you can see the concrete stands nearly a foot above the surface of the field."

Mr. Strong lives just outside of the 35,000-acre Elm Creek erosion-control demonstration area lying between Iola and Moran. He plans to use methods of control demonstrated in this

Old Age Pensions

Seventeen states have qualified for old-age pensions under the Federal Security Act. However, only 12 began paying pensions up until April 1. In those 12 states the average of applications was 28,812. Missouri was the highest with 80,000; Wyoming the lowest with 3,000. Only one-fourth of the applicants were receiving pensions, the others waiting action on their papers. Seven of the states have a maximum of \$30 a month. The minimum runs from \$2.50 a month in Michigan to \$20 in Wyoming. The average pension now being paid is \$16.81. Three states—Missouri, New Hampshire and Michigan—start pensions at 70 years; the other nine states start at 65 years.

area by farmers who are co-operating with the Soil Conservation Service. Because he is outside the area, he will have to do all the work and bear all the expense of establishing his soil conservation program. In commenting on this he said: "The need is so urgent I cannot wait for any expansion of the program that might include my farm."

Use Combine for Flax

The combine is a good machine for harvesting flax, unless grasshoppers become too thick. They may cut off the flax berries after the crop is ripe. Flax harvest usually comes after oats and wheat harvest so it works out well to use the combine on it.

Will Ensminger, Moran, uses his combine to harvest flax some years, and the binder other years, depending on conditions. If the binder is used, it pays to thresh the straw in a place where livestock can come in and eat it down, believes I. M. Baptist, Allen

Growing Brooms at \$50 an Acre

A NEW development at Linn, in Washington county, is a broom factory. Started by Paul Pronske, with one machine and two workers about a year ago, the plant now employs 16, and a new building is being started. The broom plant, now housed in Pronske's garage and workshop, looks ready for new quarters, it is so full of workmen and brooms.

In one week of late April, 500 dozen brooms were sold. Two carloads of broomcorn brush, shipped from Southwestern Kansas, were being unloaded the same week. A double shift would be required to fill all the orders being received for brooms, but in this busy little town there are not enough houses for the extra workers needed. Albert Higgins, editor of the Linn-Palmer Record, said the population of Linn would increase 100 overnight if enough homes were available.

county flax grower. The chaff which is a valuable part of the straw stack is lost in handling. Allen county, Kansas' leading flax producer, shipped 93 carloads of flax in 1935.

Pasture for 38 Cattle

Twenty-two acres of rye pasture, on the farm of Joseph Muths, Tipton, carried 20 cows, 6 calves and 12 yearling heifers from March 1 until April 3. Then cold weather slowed down the growth and he took off 10 heifers and 5 cows. At that Mr. Muths got a lot of feed from his rye. He is a contestant in the Kansas Farmer pasture rotation contest and is working out his own pasture plans. He sowed a mixture of Sweet clover, Crested wheat grass and lespedeza in some of his killed-out pasture this spring. It is too early to see any results.

More Beef Herds on Farms

More cattlemen in Chase county are keeping breeding herds. They raise sorghums and alfalfa in the valleys to winter their cows, and winter pasture can be grown on pastures close to the lots if the land isn't grazed in summer. Keith Stout is one of many farmers who has started a good beef breeding herd the last 3 years.

Made Difference in Wheat

It usually pays to do a good job of planting wheat. Frank Verhage, Downs, took the packer wheels from his drill for a while last fall in order to save some feed crop in which he was drilling wheat. He said this spring the stand of wheat is much better on the area where he used the packer wheels.

Two Head to the Acre

Thirty-five acres which H. J. Mierkord, Linn, is going to drill to Sudan grass, will carry around 60 head of cattle most of the summer after July 1. Willard Kershaw, assistant county agent, said dairymen in Washington county could expect an acre of Sudan grass to carry 2 head of livestock under normal conditions. Another good thing about the grass is that it will carry about one head to every 1 or 2 acres even when the weather is extremely dry.

Alfalfa 18 Years Old

A field of Grimm alfalfa on the Murphy farm, Corbin, is 18 years old. Grider Murphy said the seed came from Minnesota. He believes it has done better than other varieties of alfalfa in his section because the roots of Grimm spread out and get more moisture. He said the hay is finer. We are going to be paying a lot more attention to alfalfa varieties the next few years than we have in the past.

Crested Wheat Filled Out

A careful reader of the Kansas Farmer, Theodore R. Gooch, Hugoton, is interested in the future of pastures in Southwestern Kansas. His interest has been turned to Crested wheat grass, but A. E. Aldous, pasture specialist at Kansas State College, advises that Crested wheat grass has

A Record in Proved Bulls

Kansas was second in the United States in the number of dairy bulls proved by testing in 1935, in relation to the total number of associations. In total number of bulls proved, Kansas stood sixth. Thirteen associations proved 51 bulls. Louisiana beat Kansas, with 4 associations proving 17 bulls. J. W. Linn, Manhattan, said the excellent work of cow testers in 1935 had put Kansas in the limelight.

Three men who received special mention in a U. S. D. A. report were R. E. Bausman, Labette-Montgomery association; Floyd Wolberg, Sunflower association; and W. W. Babbit, Midwest Kansas association.

not been proved successful in Southwestern Kansas. It has been tested at Garden City, where it lived for 4 years and then killed out in 1934. There are possibilities in its use, but it cannot be depended upon to restore pastures in that section at present.

Mr. Gooch also has looked into the possibilities of Johnson grass. Where it can be controlled, Johnson grass may help anchor some of the sandy lands, but it is a noxious weed and must be used with considerable care.

Two Payments for Fallow

Does it pay to fallow? Ask Dayton Yoder, farmer near Conway. He fallowed a quarter section last summer. It was plowed in May, tandem-disked twice, one-wayed and then covered with a wide single disk. On May 1, when other fields of wheat were showing the effects of drouth, this 160 acres of wheat looked good. And it will go right thru to harvest, out-yielding other fields.

It may not pay to fallow all land in Central Kansas, but it will pay to handle part of it that way for wheat. And this year it can be done under the soil conservation plan in Western counties, with a benefit payment big enough to take care of the cost of fallowing, and pay in part for use of the land. The second payment will come next year in greater yields.

Early Guernsey Leader

A visitor at the Central Kansas Guernsey show, Salina, was C. E. Wallace, White City, one of Kansas' first Guernsey breeders. Mr. Wallace shipped the first Guernseys into Morris county in 1912. He has brought more than 300 purebred cattle in all, helping establish several herds.

In 1914, Mr. Wallace owned 6 cows which had butterfat records of more than 500 pounds. One made 653 pounds, the highest producer in Kansas at that time. Mr. Wallace still has a dairy herd; his son-in-law also has a herd which he formerly owned. The depression was good for the dairy business, Mr. Wallace said, for it has been his observation that it thrives on hard times. When times are real good, many farmers don't take care of their cows.

Soil Saving an Old Job

This soil conservation business is nothing new, declares M. J. Ney, farmer in the northeast part of Barton county.

Ney, who lives on the farm his father homesteaded nearly 50 years ago, recalls that in 1903, 32 years ago, his father and he built a barricade to stop soil from washing away. Thru the heart of a field there was a bad draw, rushing full of water in rainy times and carrying away the cream of the top soil from the rest of the place.

"We built a wall, hip high for a quarter of a mile," Ney said, "and today the dirt it has stopped is as deep as a fence post is high. The dirt is too rich for either corn or wheat and I'm going to seed it to alfalfa. Water is close to the surface there and alfalfa roots will reach it."

As to control of wind erosion, Ney has for years used tillage to stop the soil from blowing.

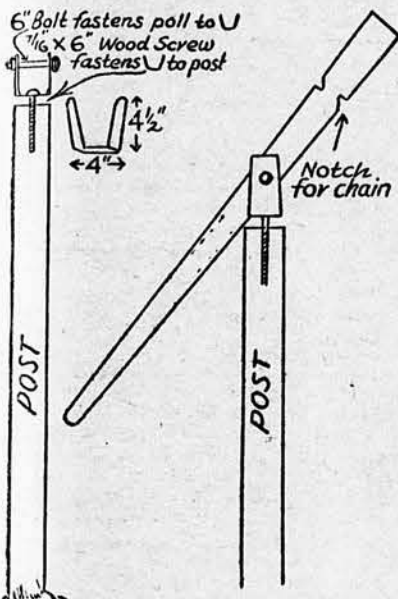
Character is something that cannot be burned up or buried.

Ideas That May Come in Handy

BY FARM FOLKS

Crane Useful on Farm

I find my sweep crane useful for many things. It saves extra help. I use it for butchering beef, hogs and for loading heavy things where I would have to have extra help. To make a



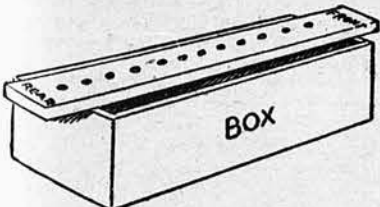
sweep, use one bolt $\frac{3}{8}$ by 6; one $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 13 inches thick; one wood screw $\frac{7}{16}$ by 6. Drill $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hole in center also $\frac{1}{16}$ hole, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from each end, to make U bend iron $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches from each end. Now attach to end of post with wood screw at center of iron, then place pole in the U and bolt. Have post set solidly in ground. Pole can be any length needed.—H. E. C.

Screen Door Frames

Straight white pine, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, is best for making screen door frames. The stiles and top rail may be $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 inches wide and the bottom rail $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. Dimensions, however, are a matter of personal preference.—B. H. Youngs.

Keep Car Valves in Order

When overhauling the car, truck or tractor motor, it is desirable to remove all the valves in order to clean away the carbon. However, one wishes



to replace them in the same order they were removed. Take a board 3 inches wide and bore about a dozen $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch holes in it, spacing them about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart. Write the word "front" across one end of board and word "rear" at other end. Then as valves are removed, push the stems thru the holes in board. This keeps them in order. Board can be tacked across top of a box.—R. W. Taylor.

Swat Those Flies

When the fly swatter wears out, a cheap and serviceable one may be made by cutting a piece of old inner tube the size of the swatter, and sewing this on to the swatter handle.—D. B.

Crayons Label Fruit Jars

When canning fruits, use colored wax crayons to label the jars while they are still hot. It will not rub off when cold and is easily removed with hot water when desired.—Mrs. F. W.

Pin Cushion for Forks

I find feed sacks, filled with straw, useful around my farm. When sawing down trees they prevent wet and sore knees. A medium-size burlap bag

filled with oats straw and used on farm machinery seats makes riding much more comfortable. A tightly-stuffed sack makes a very good "pin cushion" when tacked up to a wall of the feed alley to keep forks stuck in. They avoid groping in the dark for forks.—R. W.

To Clean the Comb

To clean a comb, cover with common baking soda, pour boiling water over it and the comb will be as clean and bright as when new.—Mrs. D. L., Douglas Co.

Big Saving on Plows

Saw a board to fit inside of an old tire, set the breaking plow on board, let point catch in tire for taking plow from home to field or over roads. This

method cannot be beaten, is much better than an old shoe on point of plow. This is worth money to any farmer who uses a breaking plow.—Virgil Britt.

Put Lime in Stock Tank

Lime sprinkled into the stock water tank will prevent scum from forming on the water. When the lime begins to lose its strength, wash out the tank and repeat the dose. Usually twice during the season is all that is necessary. It is cheap, harmless, wholesome and keeps the water sweet and saves the livestock.—C. B. C.

When You Wash Quilts

To avoid clumsiness in handling quilts and blankets when putting them thru the wringer, pin one end together in about 4 places with a large safety pin, before putting in water. The pinned end of the quilt can easily be picked up and put thru the wringer and it is neatly folded ready to hang.—M. M. M., Montgomery Co.

Simple to Make

Be prepared for the fly season. Our leaflet, "The Homemade Fly Trap," gives explicit directions with drawings, for making a fly trap. Price 3c. Address Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Rams Can't Fight

When I turn two rams in the same pasture, I put a hame strap around each one's neck and fasten them together with a ring. They cannot fight and soon get acquainted so they will not fight when the straps are removed.—E. G., Jackson Co.

(I have been reading Henry Hatch's Jayhawker farm comments and have enjoyed them for their practical suggestions along farm lines.—Fred E. Babcock, Rice Co.

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EXTRA-THICK TREAD... wide, flat, tough... containing extra rubber to give you many thousands of extra miles.

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See, at any Goodyear dealer's, how smooth-center treads slip—how Goodyear center-traction grips—giving you a life-saving margin of safety.

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NEW GOODYEAR ALL-TRACTION TRACTOR TIRE

The only tractor tire providing maximum pulling power IN ALL DIRECTIONS. Farm tests prove 30% greater draw-bar pull in ploughed ground! Contains 48% more rubber for longer wear.

PATHFINDER TRUCK TIRES

—real money-savers with all Goodyear's time-proved safety and mileage features.

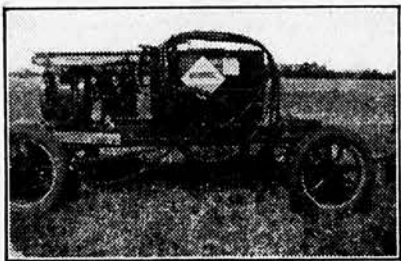
PASSENGER AND TRUCK TIRES
KLINGTITE FARM BELTS
SPRAY HOSE

County, Township and Farm Bureau Fight Bindweed

OSCAR E. REECE, Rice County Agent

BECAUSE field bindweed has made serious inroads on Kansas farms, and now is recognized as a problem in every section of the state, the Rice county commissioners and the county Farm Bureau decided to co-operate to fight this costly pest in Rice county. The program was started last June. By late October, 328 100-pound drums of sodium chlorate had been distributed. Seventy-five more drums were ordered and eagerly awaited.

After careful study of plans used by Dickinson and Morris counties, Rice county called a meeting of township boards. The commissioners offered to pay for half the cost of the sodium chlorate. Farmers pay the other half. The township boards were asked to buy power spray machines to apply the sodium chlorate. Six townships bought them. Several bought in one order to obtain quite a reduction. The machines are equipped with 150-gallon tanks, 50-foot spray hose, one 3-nozzle spray gun and a 3-horse power engine which



This is one of the sprayers bought by seven Rice county townships for fighting bindweed. They are large, high pressure machines, ideal for applying sodium chlorate.

maintains 350 pounds of pressure to the square inch, and they are mounted on trailers ready to go.

Township boards acted as committees to make a survey of bindweed in the county. The survey showed from 10 acres to the township up to 235 acres were infested. Total number of acres reported showed that we had more than 3 square miles of bindweed scattered over the county. Our distribution of sodium chlorate up to October 20, would have taken care of 164 acres using 200 pounds to the acre. The spray machines arrived too late to give more than one application last fall. This program will be carried forward this year because the farmers are eager to co-operate and the spray machines now are permanent property of the townships.

In working out a fair plan for applying the sodium chlorate spray, the county attorney was consulted and the following contract was drawn up for the townships to use:

This agreement made and entered into this... day of 193..., by and between the township trustee of the Township of..., County of Rice, party of the first part, and..., a landowner or land occupant of Rice county, Kansas, party of the second part, witnesseth:

Whereas it is the purpose and object of citizens of Rice county, Kansas, who own or occupy land in Rice county, Kansas, to co-operate in the eradication of bindweed upon Rice county lands, and:

Whereas the township owns certain



Ray Root is operator of the bindweed spray machine in Victoria township. He is applying a solution of sodium chlorate to bindweed on one of the local farms.

equipment or machinery suitable for the process of eradication;

Now therefore, for and in consideration of the following covenants and agreements, the undersigned township trustee, herein designated as the party of the first part, does hereby and by these presents, let, lease and hire said bindweed eradication equipment, commonly termed a sprayer unto the undersigned land owner or land occupant, herein designated the party of the second part, upon the following terms and conditions, to wit:

That this lease agreement is entered into under authority of Sections 68-141a; 68-141b; 68-141c, of the 1933 Supplement to the 1923 Revised Statutes of the State of Kansas.

That the township trustee, or township board, shall name and designate a responsible person to accompany and operate said equipment and said operator shall have complete control of said equipment.

That the said operator shall be provided with and shall be governed by the set of instructions furnished by said party of the first part which instructions shall include the Kansas State Agriculture College bulletin on bindweed control.

That the party of the second part shall pay the sum of \$... per gallon of sodium chlorate solution applied to any infested land which sum goes to the operator which shall be his wages.

That the party of the second part shall furnish sufficient help or labor to adequately operate said equipment, which help or labor shall be paid by said second party and in no manner shall said help or labor be construed as employed by or for said first party.

That the equipment shall, at no time, be removed from Rice county, or be used on land not within said county.

That the party of the first part shall retain the right to terminate this lease agreement upon reasonable notice given.

Wins 4-H Club Scholarship



Ruth Elizabeth Cochran

To Ruth Elizabeth Cochran, 17-year-old Shawnee county girl, goes the 4-H club scholarship for excellence in club work offered by the Union Pacific railroad. The scholarship provides \$100 toward college expenses at Kansas State next fall. Carl R. Gray, President of the Union Pacific, made the award on the basis of Miss Cochran's widespread activities in 4-H club work. She has been a 4-H club member for 8 years and her record reads like a page from "Who's Who." She was president of her club for two years; reporter for four years; vice president for one year; member of county 4-H chorus two years, and has been a junior leader.

She was a member of the Shawnee county state championship model club. In room improvement demonstrations, this club won first place at the Kansas Free Fair and state fair at Hutchinson in 1934. In demonstration on use of eggs, she was seventh at Topeka and fourth at Hutchinson.



Rice county commissioners are co-operating with townships to fight bindweed. In addition to helping supply the poison spray for townships which have sprayers, salt is used to kill bindweed along county and township highways. Here is a roadway white with salt, spread by V. E. Swenson, south of Windom.

Second and third places were won in 1935 at county fairs on demonstration with beds.

Ruth Elizabeth is vice president for 1936 of the Shawnee county 4-H council; co-editor of the Shawnee county 4-H newsletter in 1935; champion county reporter in 1934 and 1935; was on the room improvement judging team at the State fair in 1935; participated in the musical roundup both

1934 and 1935; is a member of the state Who's Who club; has been in the county 4-H style show for 1933, 1934 and 1935. She has presented more than 20 4-H demonstrations, and made speeches on 4-H work to Topeka clubs.

Altho her activities in 4-H club work apparently were enough to keep an ordinary girl busy, Miss Cochran has been on the honor roll at Seaman high school for 4 years.

Shorthorns That Go Places

C. K. TOMSON

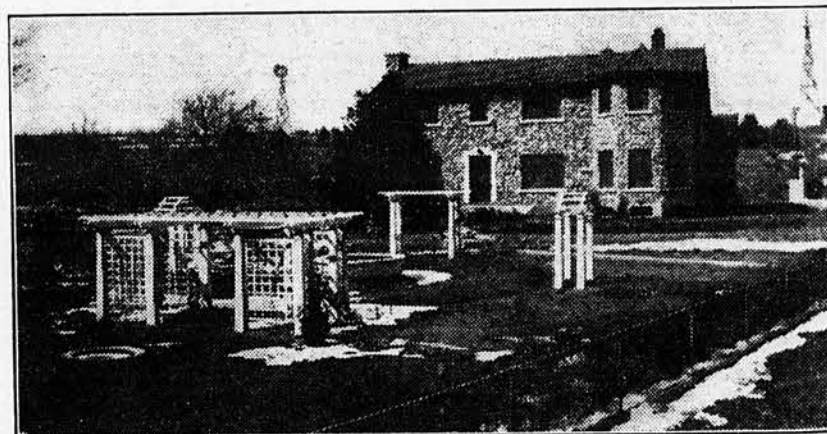
ONE of Sherman county's foremost farms is operated by Mrs. Pauline Kuhrt and Sons, of Edson. This outstanding livestock establishment is located on the headwaters of Little Beaver creek, and is well balanced with low valley farming land and upland crop and pasture land. The Kuhrt herd of Shorthorn cows is uniform, exceptionally low-set and they annually produce calves which are winners. One steer was declared grand champion over all breeds at the Denver show.

The Kuhrts' success with Shorthorns has been due to their care in selecting sires which are low-set and compact, early maturing, yet big when grown out. The cows are heavy milkers, which combined with natural size, results in heavy calves at weaning age. Visitors comment favorably on the Kuhrt calves, and many boys and girls go there for stock to use in feeding projects. This year a vocational agriculture teacher from Texas drove 728 miles to select 7 Kuhrt calves.

An unusual feature of the farm is the large hitches of horse-power used. As

many as 21 horses are teamed in some units, such as a 10-row weeder. The Kuhrt boys, Eugene and Paul, have been very successful in assembling horse-drawn tools into large machines, for use with big team hitches. This is unusual in a section where farmers have swung almost 100 per cent to tractor-drawn equipment.

Alfalfa thrives on the bottoms and due to underflow of water makes a good crop every year. These folks sold a large quantity of hay in the drouth year. Alfalfa is the major cattle feed. There is a complete set of buildings for handling cattle and horses. In the past year a new stone house, which is the last word in comfort, offering every convenience the modern city home contains, has been completed. The yard has a rose garden that brings visitors from great distances. Electric power is generated by a wind-driven plant. It supplies power for motors used in the up-to-date farm shop, in which repairs and many tools are made. Of course, light and power in the home are of first consideration.



The new Kuhrt home of native stone, and the rose garden in early spring.



Two dozen calves of the Kuhrt breeding, which speak for themselves.

Our Readers Wish to Know

Your Questions Will Be Answered Promptly

Pasteurize the Milk

If a cow has healthy calves and seems healthy in every way, but when tested for Bang's disease, reacts "positive," is it dangerous to use the milk and butter?—C. J. M.

There is comparatively little danger in human consumption of milk derived from a cow that has reacted to the test for Bang's disease. However, there is a small element of danger and if you do not wish to take any chances you can pasteurize the milk of this cow before it is used. Pasteurization is accomplished by heating the milk for 30 minutes and holding it at a temperature of 142 degrees Fahrenheit.—R. R. D.

Horse Supply on Increase

Do you think it would pay to buy brood mares and raise colts? Do you think the price of young horses will stay good very long?—M. S. D.

In our opinion horses have advanced too high relative to other kinds of power. The advance has been principally because of the reduced supply of horses, but in some sections this year there were 200 per cent more colts than 2 years ago. The supply in 2 or 3 years will be definitely on the increase. If at the same time implement companies should decide to reduce prices, horses that now are selling for \$150 to \$200 could easily drop to \$75 to \$100.—H. J. H.

Two Things That Help

Can you tell me what will remove warts from a cow's teats? The warts developed when the cow had been fresh 3 weeks.—F. B. H.

If the cow is "dry," the warts can most readily be removed by snipping them off with a pair of scissors and then applying to the wound with a piece of cotton, a solution made by adding 1 dram of formalin to 1 ounce of water. If the cow is in milk, the best treatment to use consists of rubbing into the warts each day, some ordinary castor oil. This many times causes them to shrivel up without causing a wound. If the procedures recommended do not bring results, I suggest that you ask a veterinarian to handle it for you.—R. R. D.

May Be Lumpy Jaw

About 75 days ago, I noticed a soft swelling under the throat of a 3-year-old cow, which has continued to enlarge and now is open and running a bloody matter in several places on each side of her face. Recently I noticed a yearling heifer seems to be getting the same disease.—M. R. K.

The most common cause of swelling under the throat, with a bloody purulent discharge afterward, is lumpy jaw. The thing to do now with the swelling on your heifer is to open it up freely, so there will be no hindrance to the outflow of the discharge. Furthermore, inject into the wound cavity some pure tincture of iodine. Because it is easy to be mistaken about a diagnosis when it is based on a written description, we recommend that you keep affected animals by themselves until the wounds have healed.—R. R. D.

Buyers Take Broomcorn

Where is there a market for broom straw?—C. M. O.

The marketing of broomcorn brush is not very well organized. There are no definite quotations from day to day as there are for wheat, hay and other commodities. Most of the broomcorn is sold to buyers who come to the farm about the time the brush is cured or after it is threshed and baled, and bid on it at the different farms thruout the community where broomcorn is grown. Wichita has one of the largest broomcorn warehouses in the world.—R. I. T.

Safe for Next Few Months

What chance for profit if I buy 500-pound calves in fair condition the latter part of May, and start grainning them in July to have them fat and ready to sell in fall before the cold weather?—J. M. R.

We think you are following the safest program for the next few

months even if it may not show any great profit. We would recommend buying fleshy calves even if you have to go up to 600 pounds and take less gain on grass up to July 1. If we have a big corn crop, you will have to sell these cattle before October 1, in order to hit the best market. If there is a short corn crop and a jittery feeling among the cattlemen about the election, then you can follow this intended program and sell most any time over until December 15, except a few weeks just before or after election.—H. J. H.

This Gets Cut-Worms

Please print the formula for cut-worm poison. Does it really do the business?—H. L. I.

Cool weather and sod land seem to induce the greatest cut-worm damage, and on sod especially it often pays

to plant a bit late. The cut-worm poison is made by mixing 20 pounds bran, 1 pound Paris green, 2 grated lemons or oranges, 2 quarts molasses or sirup and 3 gallons of water. This will mix up into a crumbly mash, which may be scattered in the areas where damage is greatest. Broadcast it as grain, in late evening.

Chopping Hay Good Practice

What is the advantage of chopping hay over putting it up in the ordinary manner?—K. N. D., Saline county.

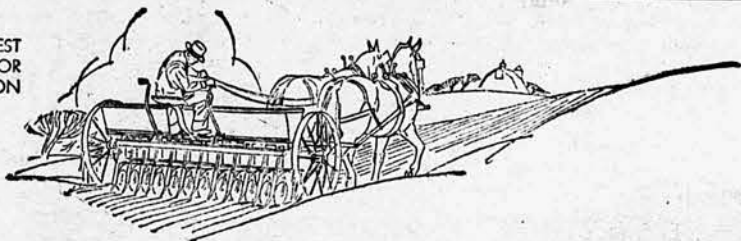
Several advantages are usually given for running the hay thru a cutter. First, it requires fewer men to put the hay away. It can be blown into a barn loft, or blown into the form of a stack by using snow fence for the latter. The loft will hold almost twice as much chopped hay as loose hay. Next, there is practically no waste. The cutter can be used either for hay or ensilage cutting. Hay can be cut that is dry enough to bale. Chopped hay is easier to handle and to feed. Even if the hay gets wet, if at all possible to

Irrigates Uneven Ground

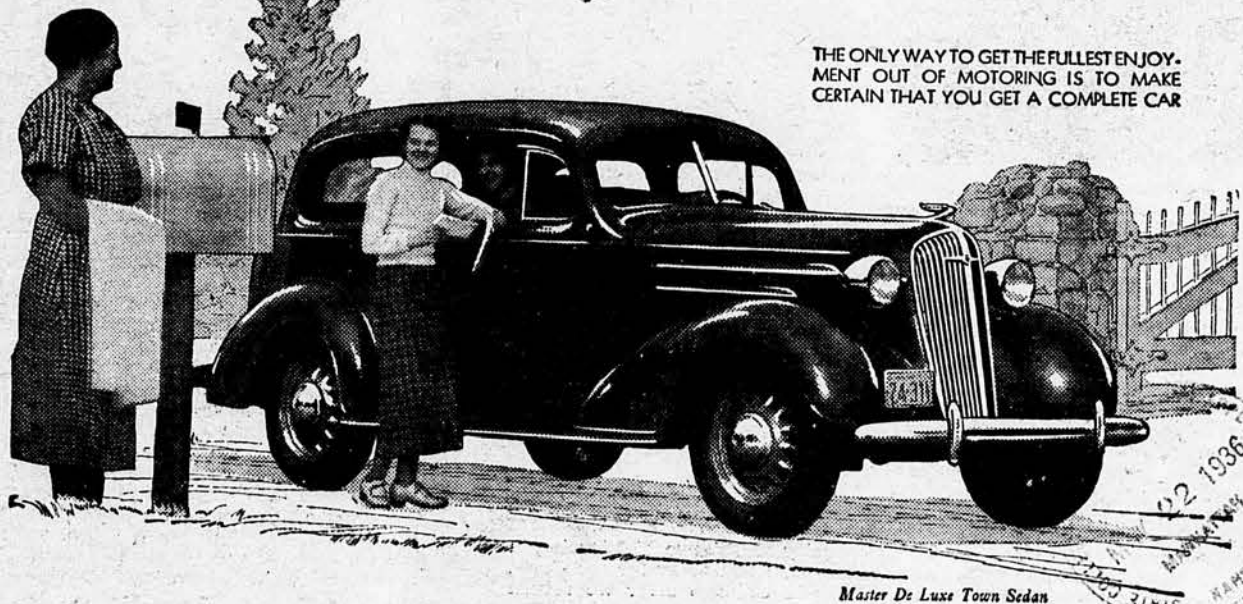
An underground irrigation system is being installed by Les Wagaman, Manhattan, on his river-bottom farm. Ten-inch pipes are laid under ground and the water will be forced thru them. This plan makes irrigation of uneven ground possible. The 10-inch tubes are equipped with vertical outlets at intervals for the purpose of bringing the water to the surface.

dry it out there is much less loss than if water damaged hay is stacked or baled. Reed Bailey, Midwest farmer, reports that 4 men with a cutter, working the cutter with tractor and bringing in the hay with a bull-rake, handled hay as fast, and considerably cheaper than 7 men with a baler. The method is recommended where all hay is fed on the farm. If hay is sold, bale it.

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We'll sail across Lake Erie where, in 1813, Perry said: "We have met the enemy and they are ours." We'll see the Ojibways, resplendent in the native dress of their tribe at Parry Sound. We'll cruise past northern Michigan, the Land of Hiawatha. We'll see magnificent Niagara Falls—Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland and Chicago.

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We Take a Look at Other States

BY THE EDITORS

Wheat That Beats Rust

RUST resistant wheat is just about worth its weight in gold, and the new Canadian variety, "Renown," is being handled as if it were precious metal. The supply now amounts to 390 bushels to be used for seed, and is carefully locked away by the Dominion Experiment station at Indian Head, Saskatchewan. Another rust-resistant variety, "Apex," is being multiplied at this same station.

Says Fox Farming O. K.

John Pfantz, Marion county, Missouri, farmer and Jersey breeder, several years ago ventured into the silver fox business, and with no reason for regret. Taking up the work not as a get-rich-quick scheme but as a serious matter, his "flock" or "herd" has increased to 20 within two years from a start with one pair. This year he sold his first pelts.

Woodlot Paid Him \$2,370

From Pennsylvania comes a new argument for more land to be put to timber. E. L. Nixon, of that state, with 125 acres of timber, lists these returns from a 14-acre woodlot:

Cross-ties—1,500 at 85c each.....	\$1,275
Side cuts—10,000 feet.....	270
Wood—stove, 330 cords at \$2.50.....	825
Total	\$2,370

In addition, lumber used on farm totaled 7,500 feet. The woodlot was not ruined, and still has timber, both middle-aged and young, that has grown in 4 years from 20,000 to 40,000 feet. And Mr. Nixon keeps his farm hands busy the entire winter.

After 90-Bushel Corn

Getting ready to plant the corn for the 1936 National Corn Husking contest, to be held in Missouri, created considerable interest among Saline county, Missouri, farmers. One feature of the work will be the use of 11 tons of fertilizer on the 160-acre total of the four fields selected. On the sod lands the analysis will be 2-16-4. On two farms where the field was in corn last year and the year before, the analysis will be 4-16-4. While on one bottom field the fertilizer used will be 0-16-4. In addition to these fields to be fertilized, on each of the 4 farms will be a 5-acre test plot for 8 varieties, including two hybrids.

Fertilizer will be used on each of

these 5 fields also, a comparison being made of superphosphate and complete fertilizer. Moreover, all the seed is being treated with disinfectant, especially desirable this year when seed may be a trifle weak. While no 100-bushel yields are expected on the contest fields because not more than 3 grains to the hill are being planted, and most of the corn is being checked, nevertheless it will be surprising if a normal year doesn't turn out yields running from 80 to 90 bushels an acre. That size yield ought to provide ample corn for the speediest shucker.

Use Timothy in Alfalfa

A new use for timothy is being found in the Eastern states, and I know of one farmer in Missouri, in Greene county, who is trying it. The idea is to use timothy in alfalfa. This is reported to do several things. First, the timothy acts as protection to the alfalfa from heaving and winter-killing. Second, timothy cut at the start of the blossom stage or even before is quite nutritious, and if cut at the first cutting of alfalfa doesn't injure the value of the alfalfa hay to any appreciable extent. And a third reason is that if you fail with alfalfa you will have some hay and a crop anyway. Where some alfalfa fields now are going to weeds, they might better "go to timothy."—G. F. J.

Better Vegetables Coming

Every farm gardener will welcome the news that the U. S. Department of Agriculture is embarked on a program to develop better varieties of garden plants, with an eye to productivity, disease resistance and other factors. The department has done much for field crops; it should be able to do the same for vegetables.

Trouble in 32 States

Encephalomyelitis, the infectious brain disease of horses, which in 1935 is believed to have caused the death of about 5,000 horses in North Dakota, is not likely to be so serious this year, the state veterinarian reports. Experience indicates the disease is never so severe the second year, but spreads to nearby territory. The sickness occurred in 32 states since 1931. Mosquitoes carry the germ. Vaccination will prevent sickness. Horses which have had the disease become immune. It is a form of sleeping sickness which attacks the brain of the horse.

Seed Harvesters Do Good Job

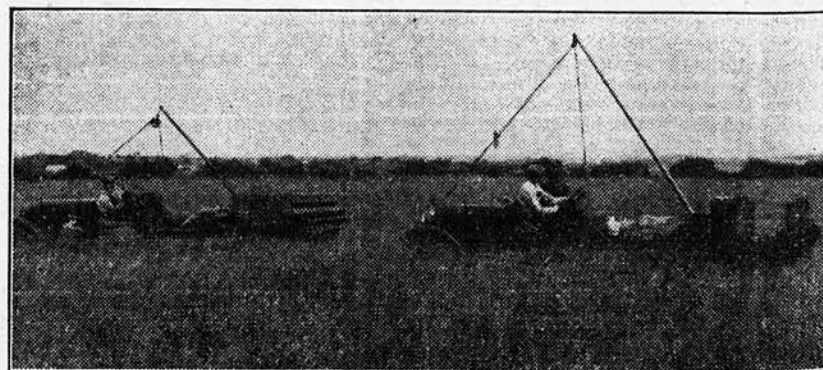
A GRASS seed stripper, which will harvest from 25 to 35 acres of bluestem or Blue grama grass in a day, is being used by soil conservation and Kansas State College workers. Two of these machines now are located at Iola. A. E. Aldous, pasture man at Kansas State College, said these seed harvesters had worked fine for gathering bluestem seed.

The machines are built on an old automobile chassis, which also serves as a power unit. The rear axle is thrown over, producing a pull instead of a push effect. The steering gear is attached to the frame of the rear axle with the steering rods lengthened. The chassis travels in the opposite direction from its usual course, the driver's seat faces

the rear axle, and the regular front wheels guide from the rear.

The cylinder is a hollow drum built from wooden slats filled with staggered rows of spikes. The cylinder speed is about 700 revolutions a minute. The cylinder strips seed from the grass and throws it into a large hopper. The power stripper cuts a 10-foot swath, and has a 4-foot range in height. One man can operate it.

Mr. Aldous, a widely recognized pasture authority, believes much good will come to Kansas pastures thru use of seeds of native grasses in reseeding. As moisture supplies are restored, many bluestem and grama grass pastures can be re-established or improved by seeding.



Strippers made from old automobiles harvest 30 acres of grass seed daily.

Codling Moth Must Be Watched

JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

KEEPING pace with the trend of the times, Doniphan county now has an assistant county agent. For a time at least, his work will be principally horticultural. It will be his duty this summer to report codling moth activity, posting his findings each morning during the season in a number of public places at Wathena, Blair and Troy. He will assist also in compiling and mailing the regular spray letter upon which many growers depend for their cue to get out the spray rig. The man who is filling this position, Elbert Eshbaugh of Manhattan, is not a stranger here as he has been associated at various times with P. G. Lamerson in experimental work in this county.

There's Canning Factory Talk

Thru the office of the resettlement supervisor, Ralph D. Shipp, a Government canning factory is being promoted for this county. The idea is another co-operative venture planned especially to aid low-income farmers—whatever that means. The project is to be financed by the sale of stock to growers, the money for the purpose to be lent by the Government. The big problem now is to put over the idea to likely but skeptical prospects.

Made a Wise Choice

In selecting L. W. Stewart to succeed W. R. Martin, deceased, as manager of the Wathena Fruit Growers Company, the board of directors could not have made a wiser choice. Mr. Stewart has virtually grown up in the fruit business, having been associated for many years with the pioneer fruit shipping firm of J. A. Stewart & Brother. The late J. A. Stewart, L. W.'s father, began shipping fruit out of Wathena when the industry was young. Thoroughly acquainted with the trade, Mr. Stewart understands the marketing of small fruits as few others do. With such seasoned executives as T. M. Bauer piloting the Wathena Apple Growers Association and L. W. Stewart directing the Wathena Fruit Growers Co., the producers of that area have every assurance that their products will be marketed to their best advantage. Growers' confidence counts for much in the success of ventures of this kind and these two practical and experienced men have, over a period of years, proved themselves managers of no mean ability.

Our Two Crowning Events

The Apple Blossom Festival held at St. Joseph recently marks the revival of a beautiful custom which a decade ago took place regularly every year. Thousands of people lined the streets to witness the parade of decorated floats. Thelma Lehman, of Wathena, was Queen of the Apple Blossoms, and with her retinue of attendants graced the tastefully decorated float sponsored by the St. Joseph Chamber of Commerce. In the band contest at the Civic Center which preceded the parade, the Atchison

The Nodules Were "Late"

Inoculation isn't generally considered necessary for alfalfa and Sweet clover in Central Kansas, but if a test is run on the same field the difference often can be seen. County Agent Henry Adams, Republic county, found alfalfa roots in local fields had run out 6 inches from the plant before making nodules. He figured if there had been bacteria on the seed, as would be the case with inoculation, the plant could have started making its own nitrogen and made more rapid growth, instead of drawing on the soil until roots 6 inches long had formed. Inoculation is inexpensive, costing only a few cents an acre.

High School Band won first prize of \$100 and a loving cup. A few days before the big event in St. Joseph, Troy staged a little independent crowning of her own, featuring Governor Alf M. Landon, whose brief remarks were appropriate to the occasion.

Expect Higher Apple Prices

At the time these lines are written it is a bit too early to determine whether there is to be a good set of fruit after the generally scant bloom. A heavy bloom does not necessarily mean a heavy set but a full harvest could not be expected to follow a light bloom. Growers are very hopeful for better prices this fall because there promises to be such a shortage of other fruits. Folks will eat few cherries this summer and as for raspberries, there will not be any. The peach crop will not be enough to glut any local markets. This general shortage of supplementary fruits, coupled with the widespread shortage of apples, is expected to reflect in somewhat higher prices than apples brought the season just past.

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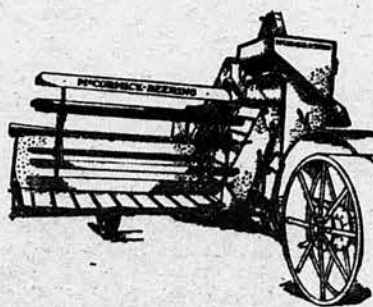
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No. 31-T... a new 12-foot machine climaxing 20 years of successful combine manufacture.

The McCormick-Deering No. 31-T—shown above—is a sturdy 12-foot machine containing the most advanced ideas in combine construction. From the big 27-inch threshing cylinder to the 4-section, roller-bearing straw rack and triple cleaning system, the No. 31-T is designed to handle a large volume of grain with maximum efficiency. The various units are so arranged that the grain and straw proceed through the machine in the most direct route. Operating parts run freely and smoothly on 90 ball and roller bearings. A modern 6-cylinder engine supplies ample power for all requirements.

The No. 31-T is available with equipment for



McCormick-Deering No. 22—shown at the left—is available equipped for either power take-off or engine operation.

all crops. Special changes for soybean harvesting can be installed quickly and easily.

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The McCormick-Deering No. 22 Harvester-Thresher is sound in principle, durable in construction, and capable of doing good work even when crop conditions are far from ideal. If you have a minimum of 50 acres of grain or seed crops to harvest each season, it will pay you to investigate this convenient, economical, low-cost combine. Ask your nearby McCormick-Deering dealer for complete information on these new McCormick-Deering Harvester-Threshers. Or write to us for details.

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Potatoes Take a Spring Holiday

MARY LOU WILLIAMS



Baked macaroni and cheese, brought to the table steaming hot, all crusty and golden brown, is a dish to tempt the most jaded spring appetite.

THE good old Irish potato, the mainstay of every dinner table, takes a holiday about this time of year. It is the between-season when old potatoes have become scarce and are of poor quality and new potatoes are just not to be had, save for the shipped in ones which are too high in price to justify daily use. It is now—right now—that macaroni, rice, noodles, hominy and dried beans have their day.

In substituting for potatoes the cook must not lose sight of the fact that potatoes do much more than merely supply starch in the diet. They are rich in minerals which help to balance the acid reaction of the meat with which they are usually served. To make up their mineral deficiency rice or macaroni or any paste-food should be served with other foods known to be rich in minerals—carrots, beets, celery, radishes and lettuce.

On the other hand, dried beans and peas, which have an alkaline reaction when properly digested and assimilated by the body, are an excellent source of minerals, and may well form the main dish of your meal. Serve spring greens as a foil for your bean dinner—just as you would put pink flowers in a delft blue bowl for contrast—that's an inexpensive, satisfying and well-balanced meal for spring days. Don't make the mistake of thinking any food which is a source of starch may quite as easily take the place of potatoes in the diet. The caloric value may be identical but the mineral balance will be far out of line.

Here are a few of my favorite substitute dishes while potatoes are spring vacationing:

Macaroni Imperial

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 cup uncooked macaroni | 1 cup grated cheese |
| ½ cup soft bread crumbs | ¼ cup melted butter |
| 3 tablespoons red peppers | 1½ cups milk, scalded |
| 2 tablespoons green peppers | 3 egg yolks, well beaten |
| 1½ teaspoons grated onion | 3 egg whites, stiffly beaten |
| | 1½ teaspoons salt |

Break macaroni into 1-inch pieces and cook in a large amount of boiling, salted water until tender. Drain. Combine bread crumbs, butter, the

red and green peppers finely chopped, the onion, salt and cheese. Add milk. Pour over egg yolks, stirring well. Add macaroni, then fold in egg whites. Pour into a well-greased casserole, place in a pan of hot water, and bake in a moderate oven—350 degrees Fahrenheit—for 40 to 45 minutes, or until firm. Serves eight.

Lima Bean Soup

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 2 cups dry lima beans | 4 whole cloves |
| 1½ cups canned tomatoes | 2 teaspoons salt |
| 1 pimiento | 2 teaspoons sugar |
| | 2 tablespoons butter |
| | 1 small onion |

Pick over the beans, wash and let them stand over night in water to more than cover. Drain off water, and put the beans on to cook in clear fresh water with the onion, cloves and pimiento. Cook until tender and add tomatoes, salt, sugar and butter. Bring to the boil-

ing point and cook 15 minutes longer. Rub thru a coarse sieve. Reheat and serve with whole wheat toast sticks.

Cabbage Au Gratin

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 4 cups cooked cabbage | 2 cups hot white sauce |
| ½ cup grated cheese | ½ cup buttered bread crumbs |

Cut the cabbage in small pieces before cooking it, then put it into a well-greased casserole. Add the cheese to the white sauce and stir until melted. Pour it over the cabbage, sprinkle with bread crumbs, and bake in a moderate oven—350 degrees Fahrenheit—25 to 30 minutes. Serves 6 persons.

A Day's Time Budget

MRS. C. E. B.

Yesterday I read an article on schedules. The farm wife, it seemed, should budget her time each day, giving to every task only its allotted minutes. There was more, about efficiency. Just for fun, I thought I'd try the plan.

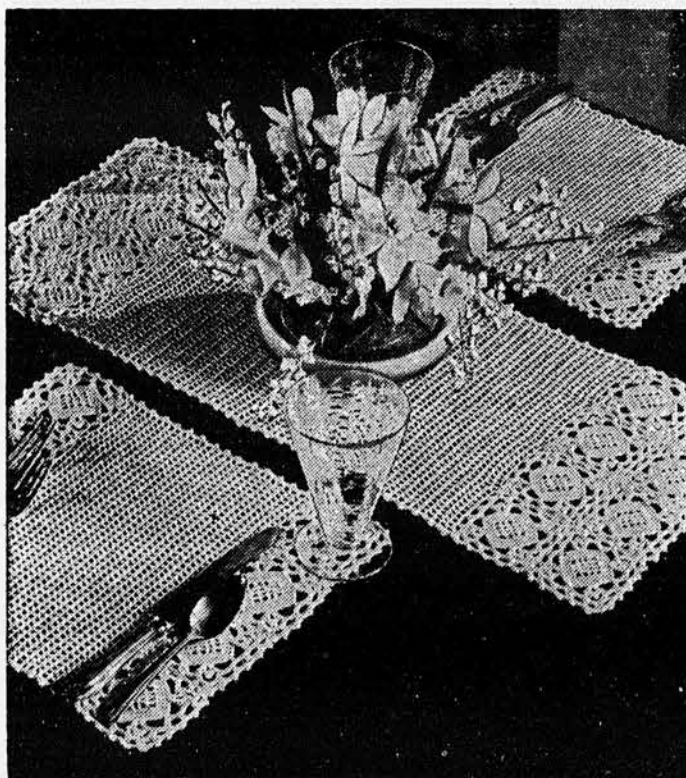
This morning I got up at 5:30 and worked out a neat schedule for the day. There was bread to bake, cleaning to do, and a dress to cut out for myself. I worked out the time to be given each duty. It was a simple matter after all, I thought, as I washed the breakfast dishes. There were so many of them that it took half an hour longer than I had planned, and I had to start at once to peel the vegetables for dinner. The baby was cross and the bread was slow in rising, so my morning schedule went a little awry. Still, I had hopes for the afternoon.

I washed the dinner dishes, scrubbed and dusted the dining room. By this time the bread was ready to bake, and I carried in extra firewood for the range. So far not one job had gone according to schedule, but I still was hopeful as I started to cut out my dress. All went well until I discovered a piece of the pattern was missing. It took an extra 10 minutes to cut a new piece—and there I was, my beautiful schedule gone "haywire" to the last detail!

Just then Bill came in and asked me to go with him in the car to hunt a stray cow. I joyfully threw away my "budget," grabbed the baby and away we went. After all, life wouldn't be much fun if everything went according to schedule and one always knew what would happen next!

Lunch Set Crocheted of String

RUTH ORR



WOULDN'T this beautiful luncheon set make any meal taste better? And, of course, the fact that you made it yourself is bound to give you a thrill of pride when guests admire it. It is crocheted—in very simple stitches—of mercerized knitting and crochet cotton, which works up quickly and is not the least bit expensive to buy.

Our pattern envelope, No. 248, contains complete, easy-to-understand illustrated directions, with diagrams to aid you. It also tells what size crochet hook to use and what material and how much you will need. The pattern is only 10 cents and may be obtained from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Ready for Summer Days?

It's not a bit too soon to consider your summer wardrobe. Plan it early this season so that you will be prepared with cool and attractive clothes for the first hot spell. From cover to cover our new Summer Fashion Book is filled with simple, charming frocks that you can make easily, inexpensively and quickly. The book is only 10 cents and may be obtained from Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

An Outdoor Living Room

L. R. SIMONS

A cool, inviting, outdoor living room may not only be a resting spot but a joy all summer long for any farm family that will take the time to plot one. It need not call for an expenditure of money, because like as not you can find all the necessities right on the place.

First, use ordinary flat field stones for the flooring, choosing stones an inch or two thick and of irregular shapes. However, they are not to be put into place until the grass is dug out and the plot is graded. Slope the land gradually away from the house for drainage. Then scatter 4 or 5 inches of coal ashes on it, and lay the stones in an interesting pattern over them. Roll the terrace with a heavy roller which may be made of any old round tank filled with cement.

If the lawn slopes away from this terrace to a distant view, so much the better. Not too near trees, but convenient to the outdoor living room, a stone fireplace will make outdoor meals easy and enjoyable. Near the edge of the lawn, clumps of evergreen may be transplanted from the pasture to contrast with the bright colors of your perennial flower bed. Homemade wooden furniture painted in gay color, makes satisfactory tables and chairs that need not be hauled indoors and out again.

I Like Rose's Style

MRS. B. V. S.

Emily can bake a couple of chocolate pies, fry a chicken, and serve mashed potatoes and gravy and biscuits and a fresh salad to unexpected company. It takes work, of course, hard work. At dinner Emily doesn't say much; she is too tired; she is wondering whether the pies are cooling properly on the back porch.

I never ate a meal like that at Rose's house. I've been there on wash-day, eaten bacon-seasoned beans from the kettle, cafeteria style, been sent to the cave for a jar of peaches for dessert. I've eaten cold meat sandwiches from a casual plate on the kitchen table, washed them down with glasses of cold milk.

But Rose makes a joke of everything. Her fashionably "tinted" sheets that had too much bluing in the rinse water. Her oilcloth covered table—"We don't use any tablecloth, because we're trying to figure out whether those flowers are daisies or hollyhocks!"

For a particular person Emily's is the place. But—oh, I get hungry for a talk with Rose.

Browned Butter Greens

HELEN V. BREWER

Spring greens are taking their place on our menus these days, and housewives are hunting for new and different ways to serve them. There's nothing new about seasoning greens with butter, but browned butter gives quite a different flavor. A little onion juice also improves greens for many persons, or a tablespoonful of chopped onion, cooked tender in one or two tablespoons of butter and then mixed with the dish of chopped greens.

Bacon, fried crisp and broken into small pieces, sprinkled over the top is another favorite seasoning for greens, especially if some of the bacon fat is poured over the dish, too. A mixture of olive oil, salt and vinegar or lemon juice, with a little celery seed or celery salt added, is another nice dressing for greens.

I Read While I Work

MRS. L. E. EDOFF

My hobby is reading, but I found little time for it as I always have so much work to do, until one day I saw a music stand "standing idle." Like a flash came the bright idea, "Why not put my book or magazine on that, leaving both hands free to work?" And really you will be surprised how much work you can do while you read. Now I churn, work the butter, beat eggs, whip cream, stir gravies and custards, cream the butter and sugar for cakes, and ever so many things while I read. If I am alone I eat and read at the same time. Why don't you try it?

You Can't Be Too Gay

JANE ALDEN, STYLIST

As summer puts another flower in her hair, a garland 'round her neck... and turns a bright warm smile to the sun—fashions do likewise!



Jane Alden

Clothes are bright—flower covered—charmingly gay and airy as this season.

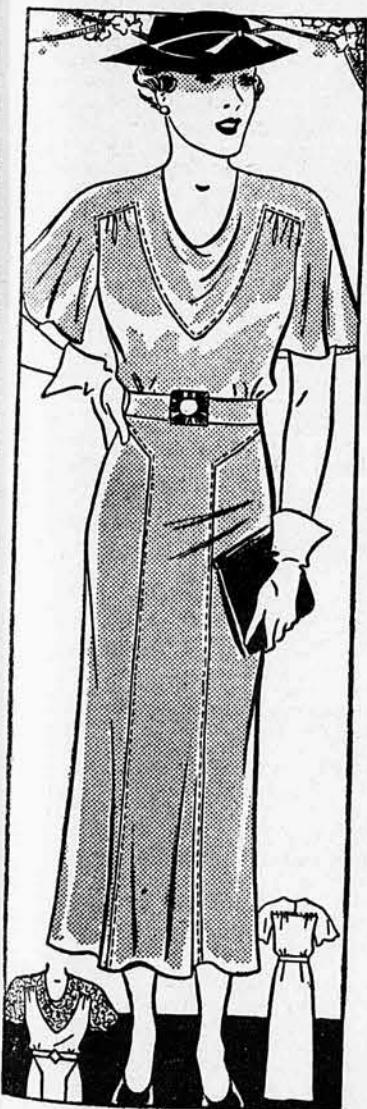
There are the loveliest of straw hats in lacy straws, flower loaded, for summer; shining straw sal-ors that add a crisp cool accent to your man-tailored cotton suits, summer felts in mannish shapes; or Breton sailors that you set far back on your head, school-

girl fashion, to show your hairline in front. Then, there are innumerable gay little hats with veils and colorful flowers. An adorable idea is the hat with flower bouquet at front and a matching boutonniere at your neck-line!

Dresses, too, may have flowers in printed design—on cool cotton materials, transparent chiffon over shining silk slip, or on French finished crepes. Then, of course, there are loads of dresses with nosegays at the neck

An Every Occasion Frock

TWO-WAY YOKE TREATMENT



Pattern KF-2709—A perfect frock for every affair, whether afternoon or evening. This design is planned for self-fabric or contrasting yoke-and-sleeves. Picture yourself, as the large sketch shows, in an afternoon and all-occasion version of semi-sheer or synthetic crepe. Then to lower left, an evening or dressy version with yoke and sleeves of cotton thread lace. Or you may prefer contrasting shades of one fabric. Sizes 16 to 20 and 34 to 46. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards 39-inch fabric.

Patterns 15 cents in coin, or 16 cents in stamps. Our new Summer Fashion book filled from cover to cover with glamorous summer clothes, 10 cents extra. Address Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

closings. There are the new bolero frocks, dashing short-jacketed, with bright, slimy wound sashes. Or flaring taffeta tunics over slim skirts. Dresses with frothy cool ruffles at neck and sleeves. Tailored suit or shirtwaist styles in bright or light cottons.

And as if we hadn't been gay enough in hats and frocks this season, we have bright sandals in colored patent leather that fit in with other colored things or contrast smartly with white!

In keeping with brisk colorful fashions, here are three fashion flashes that forecast styles which will grow in popularity as summer advances:

Florida—At the last minute comes big news. The culotte skirt which started its popular career on Florida

beaches has been adopted for all sorts of sports wear as well as being featured in house frocks this season.

Hollywood—A famous blonde dancing star taps her way into your heart in her latest nautical picture, in a sailor costume that is a "natural" for wear around home or for sports. It has a short fitted top with anchor scarf and contrasting colored slacks in cotton gaberdine.

Paris—From Paris comes the petti-ruffle idea—a frock that has swishy contrasting pettiruffles to rustle and peep forth from under your dress hem in a coquettish manner.

So look to the new season and be up-to-date in some of the gayest, most colorful styles ever.

(Copyright, Edanell Features, 1936)

This Mothering Job

MRS. S. R. A.

I gave my boy a lecture for the reports of meanness I had heard from school. He insisted that it was all the fault of Jim Brown, whose pranks were giving the whole school a bad name, "Now, Son," I told him, "you just be-have yourself and you'll not be blamed for what Jim does."

Later, daughter wanted to cook some meat we weren't quite certain was good. "Remember," I said, "a single scrap of spoiled meat taints the whole meal."

"That's what I've been telling you, Mom," cried son. "A single bad boy taints the whole school."

What could I say? Son and daughter both had me on the spot. There's quite a lot to this business of being a mother, isn't there?

The Inside Story of MELVIN PURVIS

AMERICA'S NO. 1 G-MAN

MELVIN PURVIS, formerly ace G-Man of the Department of Justice... who directed the capture of Dillinger, "Pretty Boy" Floyd, "Baby Face" Nelson, and others. Mr. Purvis reveals here methods used in capturing criminals. Names have of course been changed. This inside story is published as proof that CRIME DOES NOT PAY

THE SPLIT WIRE

OR, HOW MELVIN PURVIS CAPTURED THE McMANUS TRAIN ROBBERS

WHILE WE'RE DRIVING TO THE GROCERY FOR OUR POST TOASTIES, PLEASE TELL US A STORY, MR. PURVIS!

ALL RIGHT, PAUL AND JOAN, I WILL... OUR MEN HAD BEEN ON THE TRAIL OF THIS BAND OF TRAIN ROBBERS FOR A LONG TIME...

YES, TELL US ABOUT HOW YOU CAPTURED THE McMANUS TRAIN ROBBERS!

... WE FINALLY GOT A TIP-OFF THAT THIS GANG HAD THEIR HEAD-QUARTERS SOMEWHERE AROUND A LITTLE WISCONSIN TOWN. I HAD JUST LOCATED THE GANG'S HIDE-OUT. I HOPED THEY HADN'T "SPOTTED" ME, BUT AS I SENT WIRES CALLING IN THE G-MEN...

SAY, WHO'S THAT LUG COMIN' OUT OF THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE... I AIN'T SEEN HIM AROUND TOWN BEFORE!

MAC, I GOT A HUNCH THAT BIRD MAY BE ONE OF TH' FEDS. LET'S TAKE 'IM FER A RIDE!

DON'T BE A SAPI! HE PROBABLY AIN'T A G-MAN. LET'S FIND OUT WHAT HE SENT IN THAT WIRE

OKAY, MAC! WE'LL STICK UP THIS TELEGRAPH OFFICE SOON AS IT'S DARK!

STICK 'EM UP, BUDDY!

AND HAND OVER COPIES OF ALL THE MESSAGES YOU SENT TODAY!

HEY, WHAT'S THIS? IT DON'T MAKE SENSE!

I'LL BET THAT'S WHAT WE WANT! IT'S IN CODE, BUT 'JIM THE GENT' OUT AT THE HANG-OUT CAN DECODE IT—HE'S A SHARK AT THAT STUFF! LET'S SCRAM!

WHAT THE GANGSTERS FOUND

TELEGRAM

OCT 27

WIS 29 435P

GLEWOOD

STON AVE

HVLCYDCAUHNOTE

TEIHMNTETNGTUVS

I'VE BEEN AT IT FOUR HOURS, BOYS, AND I CAN'T GET THE HANG OF THE THING!

THAT'S THE FIRST TIME YOU'VE EVER GIVEN UP, JIM!

WHY THE GANGSTERS WERE BAFLED BY MELVIN PURVIS' WIRE: Melvin Purvis had sent two wires, by different telegraph companies—and had sent alternate letters from his message in each wire. The two telegrams looked like this:

HVLCYDCAUHNOTE

TEIHMNTETNGTUVS

AEQAEEMMSAGUME

MWTSEATNOIHPRI

Which, when decoded by the "alternate letter" method, read:

HAVE LOCATED McMANUS HANGOUT MEET ME WITH'S MEN AT TONIGHT PURVIS

STICK 'EM UP THERE, McMANUS! THAT HOLD-UP OF THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE DIDN'T DO YOU MUCH GOOD AFTER ALL!

THE G-MEN! YOU CAN'T GET AWAY FROM 'EM!

WELL, PAUL AND JOAN, WE ROUNDED UP THE WHOLE GANG... AND NOW, LET'S ENJOY A GOOD HEARTY BOWL OF POST TOASTIES—IT'S JUST WHAT A G-MAN NEEDS, YOU KNOW!

BELIEVE ME, I'LL NEVER MISS MY POST TOASTIES FOR BREAKFAST!

I'M GLAD YOU TOLD US ABOUT POST TOASTIES, MR. PURVIS, BECAUSE THEY TASTE SO GOOD!

JOIN MY JUNIOR G-MEN!

BOYS AND GIRLS!... I'LL SEND YOU FREE THIS REGULATION SIZE JUNIOR G-MAN BADGE... ENROLL YOU ON THE SECRET ROLL OF MY JUNIOR G-MEN... AND SEND YOU A BIG EXCITING BOOK THAT TELLS YOU ALL ABOUT CLUES, SECRET CODES, INVISIBLE WRITING, SELF-DEFENSE... OTHER 'INSIDE' INFORMATION THAT ONLY G-MEN KNOW... READ BELOW HOW TO JOIN AND GET THESE AND MY OTHER FREE GIFTS!

A BREAKFAST TREAT THAT CAN'T BE BEAT!
Crisp, Crunchy Post Toasties!



A POST CEREAL—MADE BY GENERAL FOODS

"HERE'S the swellest breakfast you ever tasted," says Melvin Purvis, "a great big bowl of Post Toasties!"

And when you first taste those delicious, crunchy-crisp Post Toasties—you'll agree with him! Mm, what a breakfast treat! Post Toasties, you see, are made from the tender, sweet little hearts of the corn, where most of the flavor is. And each golden flake is toasted double crisp so it will keep its crunchy goodness longer in milk or cream. No wonder folks everywhere call Post Toasties "The Better Corn Flakes!"

So get your Post Toasties now! : : : and join the Junior G-Man Corps!

TO JOIN, send coupon with 2 Post Toasties box-tops to Melvin Purvis. He'll send official Junior G-Man Badge. (Boys' Badge in Melvin Purvis' hand; special Pin Badge for Girls' Division at right.) Both badges of polished gold-bronze, satin-gold background, enameled in blue. You will also receive Official Instruction Manual, and catalog showing OTHER FREE PRIZES!

MELVIN PURVIS, K.F.5-23-36
c/o Post Toasties, Battle Creek, Mich.
Please send me the Official Badge, Instruction Manual, and catalog of FREE PRIZES. Here are my 2 Post Toasties box-tops. Boy () Girl ().
Name _____
Address _____
(Offer expires Dec. 31, 1936 and is good only in U.S.A.)



Fight COCCIDIOSIS



DR. SALSBUARY'S PHEN-O-SAL TABLETS

● Prevent heavy losses from this deadly disease! As soon as the first symptoms appear, put Phen-O-Sal Tablets in your chicks' drinking water. It forms a pure medicinal fluid that goes to all parts of the intestines. There it combats the coccidiosis germs, gently heals the inflammation, and soothes the sore tissues. Furthermore, it furnishes blood-building elements that help to restore health and vitality.

So be prepared when coccidiosis threatens! Have plenty of Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal on hand to fight this dreaded disease. A package of 125 tablets costs only \$1.00.

● If you prefer a liquid treatment, use Dr. Salsbury's Rakes—a combination of strong acid medicines in concentrated form. Rakes is especially helpful in stubborn or chronic cases.

FREE 16-page book "First Aid to Baby Chicks"; book on Worm Control; book on Vaccination. Write us! DR. SALSBUARY'S LABORATORIES Under personal direction of Dr. J. E. Salsbury, Veterinarian and Specialist in Poultry Diseases 109 Water Street, Charles City, Iowa



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Hemorrhagic Bacterin.... .06 per dose
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Mixed Bacterin (Cattle)... .06 per dose
Mixed Bacterin (Poultry) .01 1/2 per dose
Abortion Vaccine (Cattle) .50 per dose

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ANCHOR SERUM CO.
So. St. Joseph, Mo.

Friendly to Your Garden ... Deadly to INSECT PESTS!

The double action killing power of "Black Leaf 40" provides safe, economical protection against Aphids and other insect pests in your garden. "Black Leaf 40" kills both by contact and by fumes. It acts quickly. Economical—a little makes a lot of spray.

USE IT MANY WAYS

"Black Leaf 40" kills insects that damage flowers and fruit. Sprayed on evergreens and shrubs it prevents staining by dogs. It kills poultry lice and feather mites. Directions on labels and free leaflets tell how to kill various insects and describe the many uses.

"Black Leaf 40" is sold by dealers everywhere. Insist on original, factory-sealed packages for full strength.

TOBACCO BY-PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL CORP. INCORPORATED LOUISVILLE, KY.



Chicks Not "Raised" at 8 Weeks

MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

NINETEEN years ago this month friend husband and I placed our first order for purebred Single Comb White Leghorns. It was an order to a poultryman in a distant state for 100 8-weeks-old pullets. Hatched



Mrs. Farnsworth

in June, they were to be delivered in August. In August they were duly delivered to our station. They were nicely grown, "lovely Leghorns" or so they appeared to our enthusiastic eyes. The greater number of them were taking the roost—and how they did continue to grow and develop. By the last of November we were gathering eggs.

In 1917, it was the general opinion that if chicks could be raised successfully to 8 weeks old there would be no further trouble. They were just the same as raised. We never had heard of range paralysis, very little of coccidiosis, tape worms, or round worms, and then only as they effected young chicks. These 100 8-weeks-old pullets presented no further rearing problems as I recall.

Today the story is quite different. The problem of growing the chicks successfully from 8 weeks to maturity is fully as important as starting the baby chicks and bringing them to 8 weeks. Whether these conditions have been brought about by intensive feeding methods, whether by growing our chicks too rapidly we have done so at the sacrifice of constitutional vigor, whether too much finely ground feeds cause a weakening of the digestive organs, or whether the good feeds we use raises the weak chicks for a period which nature formerly weeded out by a survival of the fittest, no one seems able to determine definitely. The fact remains that we have different conditions facing us as poultry raisers than we had a few years ago.

Clean Range Will Help

One thing has been found that helps in raising healthy, disease-free stock. Clean range. Either thru growing green feeds or by using uncontaminated bluegrass range the growth and health of the chick has been helped. However, this does not always solve the coccidiosis and paralysis troubles. In 8-week stock, however, coccidiosis is much easier to control than it is in the flock of young chicks. Brooding on wire—raising the growing chicks on wire floors—and keeping the intestinal tract in a healthy condition thru feeding lactic acid in certain foods, have been big factors in rearing healthy pullets.

Range paralysis still is a mystery to poultry raisers. There have been flocks brooded on clean range and given every advantage that modern poultry raisers know how to supply, yet a large per cent of the flock developed cases of range paralysis. Perhaps eventually we will find the right food that will supply the missing link in the chain of perfect poultry feeding.

In case of worm infestation there are reliable worm remedies that usually will correct the trouble if we know how to correctly diagnose our trouble. Probably one reason certain remedies fail is that we are treating for what we think is a certain disease when something else entirely different is causing our trouble.

Easy to Overheat

Watch the brooder stove to see that it does not get the room too warm during the day, especially when the sun is heating up all outdoors. Coal brooders are difficult to control in warm weather. By leaving the ashes in the ash pan, and putting in very little fuel of mornings, one can regulate the heat. Oil and electric brooders may be turned out entirely during the warm days. But be sure to have the brooder warm at bedtime to prevent crowding.

The addition of cod liver oil is just as important to the late growing chicks as to the earlier hatched ones, even if there is plenty of sunshine.

While not absolutely essential to take the place of sunshine, it fills a place in the chick ration no other food seems to fill.

Locate 3 Turkey Plants

Formation of the Kansas Turkey Marketing Association is moving along rapidly. Latest plans are to locate assembling and dressing plants at Beloit, Hutchinson and Emporia. The first county to select its turkey marketing committee was Rooks, which was the state's banner turkey producing county at last report. Members of the committee are Homer McCauley, W. H. Smee and L. O. Marcotte.

Mr. McCauley will serve the county on the district marketing committee, just as the chairman from other counties will do. The district committee will select officers who will act on the state association board. Growers taking part in this co-operative move expect to get several cents more than they would by selling in the old way.

After an Ill Wind Blew

Not everyone can take advantage of a tornado to get a hen house, but T. C. Dodd, Washington county, did that. He salvaged the lumber from a wrecked building and put up a modern laying house, 20 by 40 feet, with 2 compartments. The house, when complete and painted, will be as substantial and fine appearing as if built from new lumber.

One of the interesting features is that the house is built on a slope of about 10 per cent. Ground level at

the back side of the house is about 2 feet higher than at the front. An excavation was made and the floor level made the same as ground level at the front of the house. Mr. Dodd said moisture in the soil would follow the natural slope of the ground and drain away from the floor of his house, making the floor more nearly dry.

Fish Oil for Chicks

H. L. KEMPSTER

When it is impossible to expose young chicks to direct sunshine, trouble from leg weakness may occur. During the time chicks are housed, cod liver oil or sardine oil may be added to the ration in the amount recommended for the product used—usually 1 per cent or less, depending upon the oil. In the use of fish oils as a source of vitamin D, the recommendations of the manufacturer need to be followed. In many cases fortified oils are available and these may be used in much smaller quantities.

A World Poultry Congress

The 6th World's Poultry Congress will be held at Leipzig, Germany, from July 24 to August 2, this year. Many leading American poultrymen are expected to attend as an invitation is to be extended to the world's poultrymen to come to the United States in 1939. This would mean a lot to the poultry industry of the United States. The American delegation will sail from New York on the S. S. Europa on July 8, and return August 20. In addition to American poultrymen who attend the meeting will be editors of farm and poultry magazines, representatives of feed and equipment companies, and poultry specialists from the colleges of agriculture.

Washington Is Our Destination

RUTH GOODALL

IN TYPICAL Kansas fashion, our farm homemakers are to do the state proud at the Third Triennial Conference of Associated Country Women of the World to be held in Washington, D. C., May 31 to June 11. It is our understanding that every one of the 105 counties of the state is to be represented by at least one delegate. Perhaps by the end of the month the number may be doubled, but already these 119 Kansas farm women have registered, signifying they will be in Washington the first of June to meet with more than 1,000 farm women leaders representing five continents:

Mrs. Ernest Gillen, Independence
Mrs. Sebastian Hahn, Coffeyville.
Mrs. C. A. Thomas, Coffeyville.
Mrs. Daisy B. Kaufman, Liberty.
Mrs. E. Vidite, Coffeyville.
Mrs. Ralph Gilmore, Paola.
Mrs. O. W. Page, Kansas City.
Mrs. A. B. Symms, Bendena.
Mrs. Jack Kelsey, Lawrence
Mrs. Mary Cook, Eudora.
Mrs. J. F. Oberhelman, Silver Lake.
Mrs. Albert Miller, Dodge City.
Mrs. Julia King Smith, Manhattan.
Mrs. Wilfred Moon, Pratt.
Mrs. G. A. Baker, Pratt.
Mrs. George Walton, Pratt.
Mrs. T. W. Baker, Pratt.
Mrs. C. C. Pardee, Effingham.
Mrs. James Nielson, Atchison.
Mrs. Charles Averill, Ottawa.
Mrs. Martha Murphy, Paola.
Mrs. Ed. Kaiser, Paola.
Mrs. W. C. Bryant, Fort Scott.
Mrs. H. F. Povenmire, Gridley.
Mrs. Carl Davis, Oakley.
Mrs. Earl Hirm, Liberal.
Mrs. Charles M. Baird, Arkansas City.
Mrs. W. C. Hogge, Independence.
Mrs. O. S. Osman, Protection.
Mrs. O. M. Coble, Sedgwick.
Mrs. Clarence Steffe, Sedgwick.
Mrs. Mary Hollis, Newton.
Mrs. Anna Doubek, Newton.
Mrs. Harry Powell, Sedgwick.
Mrs. L. A. Oberhelman, Barnes.
Mrs. Grace Kozak, Silver Lake.
Mrs. D. B. White, Overbrook.
Mrs. R. C. Obrecht, Silver Lake.
Mrs. May D. Shafer, Silver Lake.
Mrs. Maggie Witter, Rossville.
Miss Ella M. Meyer, Lyons.
Miss Lois Oberhelman, Newton.
Edith Bowman, Chanute.
Mrs. G. T. Balch, Chanute.
Mrs. G. D. Hammond, St. John.
Mrs. John Powelson, Stafford.
Mrs. Fern B. Kent, Topeka.
Mrs. Harry Ostrand, Topeka.
Mrs. Ernest N. Smith, Topeka.
Miss Marie Niemann, Washington.

Mrs. J. C. Noath, Anthony.
Mrs. Elmer Thompson, Harper.
Mrs. F. G. Miller, Zenda.
Mrs. M. G. Powell, Anthony.
Mrs. John Line, Burdett.
Mrs. C. J. Allen, Liberty.
Mrs. Karl Gibson, Cherryvale.
Miss Lorene Fairbairn, Lawrence.
Mrs. Edith Bauer, Radium.
Mrs. C. D. Smith, Pawnee Rock.
Mrs. Henry Otte, Great Bend.
Mrs. Christine Shriwise, Hoisington.
Mrs. Betty Danielson, Great Bend.
Mrs. Harry Gaggelman, Great Bend.
Mrs. Bertha Jordan, Geneseo.
Margarete B. Meyer, Lyons.
Mrs. C. B. Price, Latham.
Mrs. J. A. Dennett, Gordon.
Mrs. Harry Winters, Independence.
Mrs. J. E. Sharrock, Augusta.
Mrs. Stacy Bell, Burns.
Mrs. Irene Weed, Fort Dodge.
Mrs. Frank R. Jones, Arcadia.
Mrs. James Nielson, Atchison.
Mrs. C. E. Miller, Sylvia.
Mrs. Walter Wiskey, Jarbalo.
Mrs. S. A. Warden, Easton.
Mrs. C. C. Gerstenberger, Eudora.
Mrs. E. M. Burke, Little River.
Mrs. Otto Habiger, Bushton.
Mrs. Harlan Deaver, Sabetha.
Mrs. Curt Benninghoven, Strong City.
Mrs. O. O. Wolf, Ottawa.
Mrs. Joe Davidson, Plevna.
Mrs. Frank Dale, Coldwater.
Mrs. T. F. McKee, Jr., Elmdale.
Mrs. Ray Taylor, Parsons.
Mrs. G. V. Maxwell, Potwin.
Mrs. A. G. Franklin, Gordon.
Mrs. Ray Johnson, Potwin.
Mrs. T. E. Westbrook, Augusta.
Mrs. C. H. Beckett, El Dorado.
Mrs. Clarence King, El Dorado.
Mrs. Blake Wilson, El Dorado.
Mrs. A. P. Richardson, Wichita.
Miss Dorothy Richardson, Wichita.
Mrs. J. D. Colt, Sr., Manhattan.
Miss Ellen M. Batchelor, Manhattan.
Mrs. M. W. Reece, Goddard.
Mrs. C. E. Conner, Valley Center.
Mrs. Frank Trude, Concordia.
Mrs. C. A. Spencer, Leavenworth.
Mrs. Carl Melnik, Linwood.
Mrs. John Parry, Linwood.
Mrs. S. E. Parisa, Leavenworth.
Mrs. H. Fancher, Leavenworth.
Mrs. James Hegarty, Easton.
Mrs. Herman Sackse, Lowmont.
Mrs. H. M. Lamborn, Leavenworth.
Mrs. J. M. Timmons, Bonner Springs.
Miss Georgiana Smurthwaite, Manhattan.
Miss Nora E. Bare, El Dorado.
Miss Ethyl Danielson, Great Bend.
Miss Minnie Belle Peebler, Dodge City.
Miss Iva Holladay, Leavenworth.
Miss Vernetta Fairbairn, Independence.
Miss Eula May Neal, Erie.
Mrs. Mary Ziegler, Topeka.
Mrs. W. E. Telchgraber, Reece.

Scarlatina Is Scarlet Fever

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

LET me discuss a case of "scarlatina" just brought to my notice. The little chap did not seem to be very ill, and the "friendly" doctor said it was only scarlatina, needed no quarantine and would not amount to much. A week later the child had very bad earache. After much suffering the ears began to give out a running discharge. The parents called the friendly doctor on the telephone and received his assurance that no treatment was necessary and everything would be all right.



Dr. Lerrigo

Everything was not all right. Six weeks later the ear discharge was still running. A little relative who visited at the house for a day developed a malignant form of scarlet fever. The doctor in charge, searching carefully for the origin, got word of this scarlatina case with the running ears, and was easily able to connect his case with that. Then the parents awoke to the fact that the "friendly" doctor had done them a very unkind act indeed. They were still more positive of this when investigation by an ear specialist showed that the untreated discharge from their boy's ears had resulted in such destruction that he would always be somewhat deaf, perhaps totally.

Never neglect an ear discharge. Do not attempt to treat it yourself as you are more likely to do harm than good. Get good treatment. An ear discharge that originated in scarlet fever is contagious long after all other signs of the illness have disappeared. There is no such separate disease as "scarlatina." Light forms of scarlet fever are sometimes given that name, but they should be called by their true name so that they will be quarantined and given the attention that such a dangerous disease always demands.

If you wish a medical question answered, enclose a 3-cent stamped, self-addressed envelope with your question to Dr. C. H. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Diagnosis in Error

When a person has tonsillitis is it likely to run into diphtheria? We had a case diagnosed as tonsillitis for a week which then changed to a bad case of diphtheria.—F. S.

To give you a frank answer I must say that the probability is that the disease did not change, but that the diagnosis was at first in error. If the

doctor did not get a laboratory report, however, or if the mistake was made in the report, it is fair to assume that he was honestly mistaken.

Try These Three Things

I would like to know how to get rid of pleurisy. Had a bad spell last March and it keeps coming back. Have a soreness in lower part of chest. When it is bad I keep spitting up brickdust colored sputum. F. R. M.

Chronic pleurisy always suggests the possibility of tuberculosis and it is cured by much the same treatment. This means complete rest in bed, in the open air, for a prolonged period; freedom from all work and worry, and plenty of easily-digested nourishment. My advice is that you follow this line of treatment regardless of diagnosis.

Your Surgeon Knows Best

What is the best kind of artificial leg? I have to get one following a surgical operation and would like advice. What about papier mache?—B. R.

I presume you recently have had an amputation. Perhaps you are still under the care of a surgeon. By all means take his advice. The kind of operation, the condition of the stump, the amount of weight that must be borne are important factors and your surgeon is the man best qualified to decide. Papier mache seems to have taken the place that wood formerly occupied in artificial legs but there must be steel to carry the weight.

There Is No Danger

Is radium treatment or X-ray treatment beneficial for fibroids of the uterus, and will one become sterile after its use? Is there much danger connected with the use of either?—M. S. R.

If used by an expert operator I believe radium treatment is the more beneficial. Indeed, I do not think many cases will be benefited by X-ray treatment. Sterility may result, but it is not a foregone conclusion. The treatment is not dangerous.

Is Caused by Bruising

Please tell me something about "housemaid's knee." Is it easy to cure?—B. S. C.

Housemaid's knee is a swelling and inflammation of the bursae of the knee joint, so called because it is brought on by injury or irritation from bruising the knee as housemaids are supposed to have done when down on hands and knees to scrub floors. It is treated by rest in bed and local applications, and its curability depends upon whether treatment is begun early before the condition becomes chronic.

Until Dinner Is Ready—

"TODINE socks" shipped to this country from England make us feel our British cousins consider us more pullible than we are. Here we use iodine to treat wounds and make hair grow on unborn pigs. But these socks, in case you are ailing and want a quick cure, are "claimed" to cure out, bunions, ingrown toenails and a dozen other foot ailments. The Food and Drug Administration, however, turned thumbs down.

Even if there is gold at the end of the rainbow, say scientists, it is rather crude stuff, as all gold goes. There's virtually no pure gold, what we consider the real thing being inseparably mixed with just ordinary iron.

"It's a funny thing," remarks a smart western paper, "but folks don't begin to show their age until they begin to hide it."

Motor cars wouldn't be so dangerous, said a friend, if the horsepower of the engine corresponded in proportion to the horse-sense of the driver.

Those big AAA checks merely went to big and extensive farmers and growers. The menace seems to be that such large-scale farming is an actual fact. But even if the AAA was able to

regiment production, it couldn't do much about acreage ownership.

A new method of using sawdust by making it a part of plastics has been discovered. But this is in the big timber country and not here where sawdust found its main use on butcher-shop floors and as packing in the ice house.

Canadian plant breeders are looking ahead to developing a perennial wheat that could be used for grain or hay or pasture. Think of sowing a field to wheat and harvesting a crop for several years following the one seeding. And what pasture possibilities it would have!

If you get thru the two weeks preceding and the two weeks following the school meeting in your district without someone talking before thinking, you live in a neighborhood of level-headed folks.

Two billion dollars just about covers the damage done by insect pests in the United States each year, according to the Department of Agriculture.

Unless a man can laugh over a lot of jolts thru life, he is going to get a lot of rough riding.

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He Scattered Wheat 25 Miles

J. M. PARKS

Manager Kansas Farmer Protective Service

A TRAIL of grain reaching from a bin on the farm of Albert Bolinger, R. 1, Cheney, to an elevator in Goddard, 25 miles away, made it comparatively easy for Bolinger to follow the thief who stole from him. Herman Schaar had disposed of the wheat only a little while before Bolinger reached the elevator. Deputy Sheriff Wade Gosney, of Goddard, was called to make the arrest. After being proved guilty, Schaar was given an indefinite sentence in the state penitentiary. Kansas Farmer sent a \$25 reward to Service Member Bolinger, who perhaps divided it with his helpers.

Had Helped Put Seed Away

Theft of 500 pounds of Sudan seed from the farm of G. W. Van Horn, R. 2, Nickerson, caused the owner to wonder who knew where the seed had been stored. It was in an out-of-the-way place and well hidden. Van Horn's thoughts ran back a few weeks to the time when Edgar Bemis was working for him and had taken the Sudan seed to town to be cleaned. This was the clue on which Van Horn went to work and led to the arrest and conviction of Bemis. While Bemis is serving a 6-month jail sentence, Van Horn and the force of Sheriff George T. Allison, Reno county, have the pleasure of spending a service reward.

Rain Upset Thief's Plans

It seems the original plans of the thief who stole some wheat and chickens from Fred Fowler, R. 1, Emporia, called for the stolen goods to be deposited by a dirt road, where they were to be picked up later. No provision was made for a sudden change of weather. In the meantime, a soaking rain made the road too muddy for cars to travel it. Next, the thief started to carry the chickens to Emporia, became tired, killed them and left them in a field. Finally, he called for help to get his car out of a muddy ditch. The many tribulations delayed him until daylight when the theft was discovered. Then came the arrest. Floyd Childers, the

guilty man, was given an indefinite sentence in the state penitentiary. The Service reward, in this case, went to Fowler and Sheriff Davis, Lyon county.

Watched Part of Property

While the family of Service Member R. D. Sweeney, Williamstown, was out of the state, the hired man, Harold Cuning, was left on the farm to look after the property. When Sweeney returned, he missed about 50 chickens. An investigation showed that Cuning had looked after this particular part of the property a little too well, as he had sold the hens to a local market. It took Amateur Detective Sweeney some time to collect evidence, but he was persistent. Cuning's punishment will be an indefinite sentence in the state penitentiary. All of the Protective Service reward went to Sweeney for he was the chief actor in effecting the conviction.

Being Near Line Didn't Help

If the men who stole \$40 worth of farm implements from B. H. Bennett, R. 1, St. Paul, thought they were playing safe by committing a crime near the county line, they were mistaken. It only meant that two sheriffs instead of one would help Mr. Bennett run down clues. It took Sheriff Wiggins, of Neosho county, and Sheriff L. C. Delemaide, of Crawford county, a very short while to gather enough information to cause the arrest and conviction of Bill Neblick and Clay Moses. The former is serving a jail sentence of 6 months and the latter was paroled. A Kansas Farmer reward was divided among Service Member Bennett and the two sheriffs mentioned.

Found in Second-Hand Store

On learning that numerous tools had been stolen from his farm, Ernest Balzer, R. 1, Partridge, followed the advice of Undersheriff George Salmon and checked up on second-hand stores. After making several calls, he

found some of the tools on display and recognized them by certain marks. Further information he gathered resulted in the arrest and conviction of Jesse Vermillion, who now is serving a 60-day jail sentence in Reno county. A service reward was divided between Balzer and Salmon.

Helped Himself Into a Mess

Receiving no response when he knocked at the door of the farm of Harry Dunn, R. 1, Pawnee Station, an agent went to the hen house and stole 9 chickens. One of Dunn's sons, tho, had been watching and spread the alarm. A little later Glenn Frink was arrested and proved guilty. He was given a 6-month jail sentence. A Protective Service reward of \$25 all went to members of the Dunn family.

To date, Kansas Farmer has paid a total of \$23,525 in rewards for the conviction of 920 thieves, who have stolen from posted farms.

Why Some Pigs Are Slow

Lice and mange are enemies of hogs which strike from ambush. They often get well established in a hog's hair or hide before they are noticed. But they keep pigs back, and when they get a "foothold" are difficult to kill or check. Frequent dipping or spraying with oil and kerosene is a cheap way of preventing outbreaks. Oillers in the lot or pasture usually prevent them.

Change Oil Every 60 Hours

The most important point in operating a tractor is proper lubrication, a prominent engineer tells us. "It will relieve service men of 75 per cent of their work." Instructions call for changing oil every 60 hours. Does this seem like too much oil for an "iron horse?" Think of an automobile running at 50 miles an hour for 60 hours. It would have traveled 3,000 miles. Would you think it needed a change at the end of this time? Not even the highest grade automobile oil refined is recommended for use over a distance of this many miles.

We all have heard the statement that oil doesn't wear out. If so, then there must be definite factors which deteriorate its quality. One of these is crankcase dilution, of which there are three chief causes. Of course, worn piston rings will allow fuel to get by them into the crankcase, but when the engine is new any excessive dilution probably is caused by too frequent use of the choke in starting, to idling for long periods of time, or to changing over from gasoline to kerosene or distillate when the engine is not yet warm. Any of these mistakes may cause accumulation of fuel in the combustion chambers and give it a chance to get by the pistons.

One point more in regard to maintaining the original quality of the oil: The air-cleaner is a sort of waste basket which protects the crankcase parts. If it works properly the tractor will run for hundreds, even thousands of hours, without crankcase adjustments, while operation under ex-

tremely dirty conditions may ruin the inner parts in a few days. If the purifier needs attention. "Keeping the air cleaner clean," as one engineer has expressed it, is a particular necessary part of tractor care, and he added, "I would rather see a man use poor oil and take care of his cleaner, than to buy good oil and neglect the cleaning apparatus."

Loans for Group Action

The Resettlement Administration has set up the Community and Co-operative Service Section to make loans to groups of farmers or co-operatives. B. E. Winchester, farmer near Stafford, recently was appointed state specialist to head the committee of the co-operative service section in Kansas. In this state the Resettlement Administration has almost 4,000 farmers on farm plans for loans. They, with other low-income farmers, will be benefited from this service section, which is in position to make loans at a low rate of interest to individual producers for the purchase of stock in existing co-operatives and to establish co-operatives where none now exist.

Loans also are available thru this section for the purpose of forming livestock improvement associations, or any other type of co-operative where none now exist, and where the forming of such co-operatives would materially assist in rehabilitating its members. This section is in position also, to make loans to individuals or groups for the purchase of manure spreaders, rock crushers, hay harvesting equipment, terracing machinery, seed treating equipment, sprayers, community canning equipment, or other such goods, the use of which would be beneficial to the low income farmers in the community.

Made Out of Old Boxes

Oakley merchants didn't even recognize "their own" when a nifty manual training display appeared in a store window there. The display included tie racks, bread boards, book racks, match boxes, a chest, book holders, foot stools, bird houses, magazine racks, hammer handles, saw handles, hot pads and holders. All were the work of the pupils of Cabbal rural school, 15 miles south of Oakley, and their teacher, Mark Jennings.

All winter long the boys had been getting the extra apple and orange crates the merchants were about to throw away. They hauled them 15 miles to school. The display was the result. All had come back made over into useful articles. All the manual training equipment the school possesses is one plane, one saw, a rasp, a hammer and a good chisel. But these boys and girls knew how to use them.

Pupils, who had articles in the display, included Peter Dreilling, Alfred Ruder, Glen Davis, Robert Berger, Walter Ruder, Glenn Nonnamaker, Clare Nonnamaker, Alice Nonnamaker and Pauline Dreilling.

The more learning a man has, the less trouble he is likely to have, says Uncle Ab.

Hope in Resistant Plants

DISEASE always has ravaged the plants upon which man depends for food and fabric. Research has developed remedies or controls for many of these crop maladies—such as Bordeaux mixture for downy mildew of grapes or a lime-sulfur spray for apple scab. But the ultimate method of plant disease control is the breeding of plants resistant to disease, say scientists.

Controlling crop diseases with resistant plants dates back to about 1900, when the control of fusarium wilt was undertaken by breeding wilt-resistant strains of cotton, cowpeas and melons. Since then disease-resistant wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, tomatoes, strawberries, pears and other field, garden, and orchard plants have been developed.

Plant breeders must work for more than simple resistance to disease. A wheat, for example, which is resistant to rust, may not have desirable milling and baking qualities. A sweet corn resistant to Stewart's disease may not yield a palatable ear. A cotton resistant to wilt might be low in yield or inferior in quality. Often resistant hybrids are sterile.

Agronomists and pathologists working together have progressed rapidly in recent years. Among their accomplishments are wheat such as Thatcher, highly resistant to stem rust and yielding grain of excellent quality; hybrid oats all but immune from smuts and rusts, and flax selections that resist rust and wilt and at the same time yield abundant seed and oil, or that produce high-quality fiber, and are resistant to lodging.

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Soil Is in Ideal Condition For Good Corn Growth

HENRY HATCH
Jayhaucker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

WE BOUGHT a rotary hoe last year, but the weather was against getting much use of it. This year has proved the opposite. Hooked behind one of our light tractors and traveling in "high," we went over our corn at the rate of 25 acres a day. Soil conditions were such that a job approaching the work of a hand hoe really was done. Planted on plowed ground, with furrow openers, we could set the machine to "do its darndest" without tearing out any corn. This meant tearing out all the weeds, most of which were caught in the white root stage. We shall keep on with the use of the hoe, soil conditions permitting, until the corn is too tall and the leaf growth prohibits. Never has our soil condition been more ideal for good corn growth than it is at this time. The deep freezing of winter has thoroughly pulverized the soil, which has been washed badly in local spots where rainfall was too heavy. But to now this neighborhood has enjoyed that rare feeling wherein it is believed everything is being made to measure for a big corn crop.

Bindweed Cost \$300

There is one problem facing farm folks of a wide farming area—how to get rid of the menace of a persistent "start" of bindweed. On some farms these "patches" still are small, but each year they are becoming larger. On other farms, where the first growth appeared some years ago, the acreage of the entire farm is well covered by now. Like the spread of cancer, unless taken in time, almost complete possession will come. Many still do not know bindweed when they see it. In Illinois and other sections of the country to the north and east, it is called "creeping Jenny," or "Jenny," for short. But under any name it is the same—a master of the soil of your farm if you do not become the master of it. This county owns a power sprayer, and two or three sprayings with sodium chlorate, while costly, seems to be the only sure and swift way to get rid of it. A farmer in this township has spent more than \$300 for spraying, but considers the money well spent. The land owner with small patches had better do the spraying before he has enough so the cost is high.

It Is Our Common Enemy

Any plant that grows from both root spread and seed is difficult to get off the farm. Bindweed spreads in this dual way. Too often a few innocent appearing plants grow in the wheat or oats. The thresher puts 75 per cent of the seed in the strawpile, the other 25 per cent in with the grain. The strawpile is eaten by the cattle and the manure is hauled to the various fields of the farm. Bindweed seed will go thru it all and germinate 100 per cent out on the manured land. The 25 per cent in with the grain may not be noticed when the seeding is done, but it is enough to give a wide spread over the entire farm that is seeded to

wheat or oats. A single plant one year means a hundred the next—one crop that never fails to reproduce the hundred fold. But this is not all. Out in the field where the few plants were the pioneers, root stalks are spreading under ground, reaching out wider than the plant growth above ground. The cultivator shovel comes along and breaks off some roots; they ride along on the gang shank for a few rods, then drop off. Here starts a new colony, from a root even an inch long.

Soil Plan Was Late

The Soil Conservation Program appeared in definite form too late to suit the plans of many of our farmers. Co-operators are fewer in number than were the signers of the corn-hog contracts of the last 2 years. When the opportunity actually was given for the "sign-up" in this county, May 8 and 9, many had completed their en-

Where Soybeans Will Grow

One of Kansas Farmer's soybean trial plots is going on Carl Wyckoff's farm, near Luray. Mr. Wyckoff blank-listed the 5 acres near his house where he is planting the beans. When he plants he is going to split the ridges, putting the seed in shallow furrows.

Another of the 10 plots is being handled by the Vocational Agriculture class in Clay Center, under the direction of R. H. Perrill, instructor. They will put the beans in two fields. One will demonstrate the adaptation of soybeans to Republican river bottom land, another to upland of that section. The boys are going to use their rifles and shotguns on rabbits while the beans are small.

tire planting. It seems to be human nature for man not to wish to destroy anything that is his handiwork, even if it be so unsentimental as planted kaffir or cane. Many could have reworked the land they already had planted to these crops and replanted with soybeans. Plowing this green legume under at the proper time would have qualified for the Class 1 payment, and a goodly acreage of alfalfa growing, together with the many good farm practices these folks are doing anyhow, would have earned them a neat Class 2 payment, but the urge to let work already done remain was too strong. Too bad a good chance to improve thousands of acres that need improving slipped by because those "higher up" seemed to move so slowly.

A Hitch in the Program

Any program so wide in its scope as is the one we now have covering soil conservation, naturally has in it

some of what the colored gentleman called "de-creep-ince"—meaning discrepancies. One of these is that the fellow having his entire acreage in soil-depleting crops in 1935 has an easier chance of getting the entire Class 1 payment than does the farmer who has been growing soil-improving crops and practicing a planned rotation. On this farm, for instance, 50 acres were in alfalfa in 1935. This spring, 20 acres that had been producing for 6 years were plowed up. Fifteen acres more were sown. This happens to leave us with a loss of 5 acres compared with 1935, altho 45 acres now are growing on the farm. Any farmer with 100 acres of soil-depleting crops, without an acre of alfalfa or other soil-conserving crops, can seed 15 acres to alfalfa and draw his maximum Class 1 payment, while I am not eligible for the Class 1 payment for what I have done or am doing with alfalfa. I must look to other acres for a Class 1 payment if I get one, altho having seeded the same number of acres to alfalfa this spring as did the farmer who seeded 15 and is to gain a maximum Class 1 payment thereby.

We Must Educate to Consume

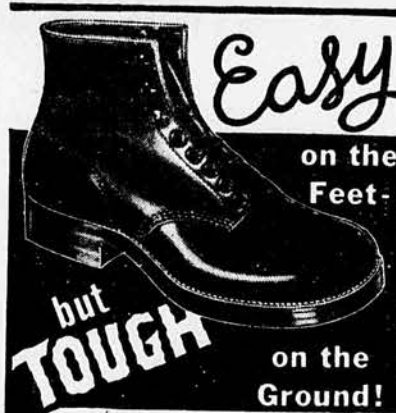
With crop control as practiced under the old AAA out of the picture, and doubts about the new soil conservation plan holding down production along lines where we of the U. S. are more than likely to overproduce under normal weather conditions, a look toward the future forecasts the need for market pioneering. When we get out of balance with any one crop it always cuts deeply into the price value of that crop. The pioneers of this great grain growing section of the world, your father and mine, invariably sold the products of his soil at a low price. He had low-priced soil with virgin fertility on which to produce his crops. His living expenses were meager compared with ours of today. I recently heard an elderly farmer, a pioneer of this locality, say that he and his wife provided for a family of six children on what is required today to keep the average farmer's motor car on the road. These children were well educated.

A Place for the Surplus?

The farmer of today does not wish to go back to the modest way of living of the pioneer. I know what it was, for I went thru some years of the tapering off period, when dimes meant as much to us as dollars do now. It's a good old age in our nation's life to look back to, now mellowed by the years, but I would not care to drop back into a like condition during the closing years of my life. To forestall a like condition coming to us—an era of low prices for farm products produced at a greater cost than was the grain and livestock of our father's—it now is squarely up to us to do some market pioneering. If we are to produce to the limit of our capacity, sometimes badly out of balance with certain products, as in the case when we have too much wheat, too many hogs or corn or cattle, we must have some place to go with the surplus where a price return will equal our cost of production, and enough left over to maintain our present desired standard of living.

Our One Sure Way

A man who has traveled much in China recently made the assertion that if the population of that country were educated to consume as we of our country consume, and could be given the financial means to purchase this food, it would be necessary to keep every acre of all the world busy producing to the limit to supply the demand. Surplus never would accumulate. No doubt he is right. But how to get the job done? However, we need not look to the Far East, perhaps, as a fertile field in which to do our educational pioneering. There are thousands of our own folks we can and should be educated to consume more the products of our own soil. With the return of better times, giving these thousands the finances on which to live better, they may not consume the products of our own fields unless educated to do so. It's a great and growing field that's ahead of us—pioneering for the markets we need for our surplus. It's the only way now to forestall low prices.



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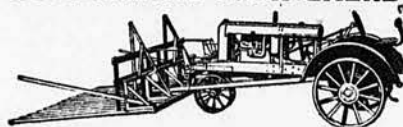
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Cattle Feeders' Day on June 6

CATTLE feeders of Kansas will have an opportunity to hear results of the year's experiments in cattle feeding at the Kansas Experiment Station, and to inspect the Kansas State College cattle herd, at the 24th annual Cattle Feeders' Day scheduled for Saturday, June 6. The program, beginning at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be held in the livestock judging pavilion at the college. The cattle display will include 100 Hereford steer calves which were fed experimentally last winter.

Following an address of welcome by Dean L. E. Call, prominent officials of farm and livestock organizations will speak. Those who will appear are Guy D. Josseland, Copeland, vice president of the Kansas Farm Bureau; C. C. Cogswell, Pretty Prairie, Master of the Kansas State Grange; John Vesecky, Salina, president of the Kansas Farmers' Union; and W. H. Burke, Little River, president of the Kansas Livestock Association. As has been the custom at Cattle Feeders' Day, lunch will be served in the pavilion at noon. The afternoon program will start at 1 o'clock, with W. H. Burke presiding.

Peter Tells His Big Secret

AS PETER disappeared Mavis saw Derek by the door, looking sick and shaken. He did not follow.

More people swarmed in, excited and questioning. She answered them somehow, conscious of bruises on body and soul. . . . If she could only get away.

Downstairs the gay, agreeable throng of a few moments ago had scattered as if a tidal wave had struck it. Somewhere in the house or grounds a criminal was hiding, if he had not already made his getaway. Servants were combing the house from cellar to attic, guests were beating up the grounds, very much at a disadvantage in the wide stretches of light and shadow, where the white splash of a shirt front would make an excellent target for a reckless gun. Jim Mellish, with a gun of his own, was getting out a fast car, a little sick at the thought of hunting down a friend. Peter Craig had swung over the balcony, as he was sure de Mara had done, and started a zigzag course toward the gates. There were many cars there, lined up along the drive, and close to the entrance was a big dark one, pointing out.

From behind a sheltering thicket a crouching man saw him come. Not for nothing had de Mara had his strange hunch that evening. The big dark car was his own. He slid around, bent low and ran for it, clinging to shadows. A voice shouted.

"There he is! Shut the gates!"

HE JERKED a glance over his shoulder, and saw figures running, converging toward the gates. He could beat them out—all but one. A big man. Peter Craig, curse him! Peter was almost on him. De Mara turned with a snarl.

"You will, will you?"

A flash came out of the darkness, and a barking report. The running figures swerved and bore down on them, but de Mara was in the car. With a defiant roar it shot out of the drive and was off without a light on.

The first confusion had died down, and the house had resumed a semblance of composure, if not its reality. The orchestra was playing again, in the methodical way of orchestras in the face of excitement, but no one was dancing. Most of the younger men were off after the fleeing de Mara and his loot.

Mrs. Peter Craig had told her story briefly and disappeared. It was thrilling, in spite of its brevity. If anything was saved, it was due to her. She had given the alarm in the face of a leveled gun, and had been thrown headlong. He might easily have killed her. Perhaps she was wounded; she had been frightfully pale. No one remembered clearly whether the shots had come then or later. And Peter Craig! Had anybody seen the way he had jumped for the stairs when her scream came? People had simply melted away in front of him.

Mrs. Mellish was in her room, divided between hysterics and distracted inventories of her rifled jewel case. Other house guests had hurried upstairs, concerned for possible losses of their own, and had drifted down again with word that nothing had been disturbed. Not even money. . . . If it hadn't been for the quick wit and courage of Mavis Craig he could have gone thru the entire upper floors, and hidden things somewhere and come back among them. Which was, of course, exactly what George de Mara had intended to do.

Derek had not joined in the chase. He kept out of sight, pallid and nervous. Jackson found him pacing up and down in a deserted room.

"Misteh Peteh been axin' faw yo'."

"Oh, is he here?" Derek was surprised, but he was relieved also. "Where?"

"On de little po'ch outside de mo'nin' room. Miss Mavis is wif him. He 'lowed he'd like to see yo' when yo' come back."

"All right, I'll be there."

HE'D have to tell Peter now, and make a clean breast of it. . . . So that was where Mavis was? With Peter, instead of with him when he needed her most! Jealousy gnawed at him, and the thought of her recent peril made his palms wet. De Mara might have killed her. He let himself out of a side door, avoiding his other guests, and went around the house to the little porch by the morning room.

Peter stood leaning against a pillar, a little in shadow. Mavis sat with her hands in her lap, very still.

"You wanted to see me?"

"Yes, but I thought you would be leading the hunt for that crook, considering that he has just robbed a guest in your house."

"Well I'm not," Derek snapped, "and neither are you. He's got us. All of us. He knows the whole thing, and if we raise a finger against him he'll squeal. He's been getting hush money out of me for months."

"You—reckless—fool!"

The measured words came out like separate hammer blows. Peter's right hand jerked up suddenly and lowered again, thrust inside of his coat. A curious gesture.

"How did he find out? What did you do, get drunk and babble a thing like that to anybody who wanted to listen?"

HONEYMOON WIFE
By AGNES LOUISE PROVOST
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"How do I know? Maybe I did hit it up a little, but I was half crazy. De Mara was here that morning and I went off with him."

He turned to Mavis. "I didn't mean to tell you," he said rather jerkily. "You need never have known."

He flushed under a look of clear scorn. "Your friend Mr. de Mara doesn't seem to agree with you," she said bitterly.

Derek stared at her. There was a brief, angry sound from Peter.

"He told me everything tonight, when I caught him in that room. He made it quite clear. He said he would tell everything about us if I didn't keep quiet and let him get away."

Mavis had risen and moved a few steps away, turning a cool shoulder toward Derek.

"What's the use in 'meeting' things?" he said recklessly. "We'll get out and let the fuss die down. Mavis!"

She fended him hastily off with one hand, but he caught her wrist.

"What sense is there now in waiting for any sham divorce? The whole thing will break if he's caught. We can get the next train out—"

"I am not going with you."

"Not going!" He stared angrily, and his voice went rough with anxiety as he understood. "You don't mean that, Mavis! You wouldn't turn me down now, when everything is going against me! I need you. I won't give you up that way."

"I cannot go with you." Her voice was suddenly pleading. "Why won't you understand? I can't go. I don't love you. Surely you know that now."

"And you think you can throw me aside like that, after letting me expect—"

"I've let you expect nothing!"

Before the flushed resentment of his face she wrenched her wrist free and turned on him passionately.

"I did love you once. You know that. I'd have died for you. I nearly did." Her voice broke for an instant and swept on. "I let you humiliate me, throw me on another man's hands without a thought of what might become of me. I took a name that didn't belong to me, and lived a lie every

Coming Soon

For the next story, Kansas Farmer will bring you one of the most interesting tales written about the West. There is action from the start in "Taming Fierce Elton," by K. Eggleston, author of "Under Arizona Stars." Elton, who owned a mine in the West, had been hard at work on a dam which was just nearing completion, when his engineer fell sick of fever. He rode into the nearest town for a doctor and found a new arrival—a woman doctor—the only one available. In the stress of circumstances he engaged her services, altho unwillingly, and with unexpected results. This exciting Western tale abounds in unusual situations—coming soon in Kansas Farmer.

day of my life, to protect you. I kept you in my heart for months. And you weren't worth it. I knew when I saw you again that I'd been loving somebody that—that you'd never been."

She stopped. Peter moved slightly and was still. "I am going away," she said in a tired voice, "but I'm going alone. I can never come back to you."

Her words had been a lash. Derek's face had whitened, but the red surged back now. His jaw set doggedly.

"You don't forget much, do you?" he asked bitterly. "But there's one thing that you seem to have overlooked, and that is that you're not breaking a casual engagement. You happen to be my wife."

"She is not your wife."

The quiet words might have been a bomb. Mavis gasped and stared at Peter with wide eyes. Derek swung furiously toward him.

"Prove that! You're trying to get her away from me!"

"She is not your wife. She never has been. Crawford's term ended before he married you."

"You're lying! He'd have refused to do it!"

But Derek knew that Peter did not lie. Queer memories came crowding as Peter went on.

"Crawford is easygoing and careless, and he has been a Justice for so many years that he didn't notice when the date went by. That is why he went when Anse Culver sent for him. It was after he had stumbled thru the ceremony, badly worried, that the possibility dawned upon him. He went straight home, dug around in his records to make sure that he was right, and hurried down to tell you. He wasn't trying to square himself with you. He was trying to right a wrong, and he was thinking of Mavis as well as of you. When you wouldn't listen he came to me and put it in my hands. By that time Monty had barged in and had met Mavis as my wife, so that much was settled. I bound Crawford over to silence. I saw Anse and got his promise too. It wasn't easy, for he was ready to come down and shoot you on sight. But he did promise finally, and trusted her with me. The rest you know."

THE silence was like a taut string, ready to vibrate at the lightest touch. It came in a whisper from Mavis, more to herself than to them.

"I'm free!"

It was all that was needed to madden Derek. He turned savagely on Peter.

"Yes, I know the rest! You let me live on the edge of hell for months, waiting to hear that Denny Bryce had found out that I was married and was ready to turn everything over to you! You let me think you were doing the noble thing, and giving me the property that you might have claimed, and you've let Mavis think it too. Fixed yourself a regular halo haven't you? You've been stealing her away from me, behind my back, until now she's glad she's free! Don't you preach to me! Stand up and take what's coming to you!"

He plunged forward, blind with rage, and his fist shot out.

What had become of Peter's fighting spirit? His half raised arm warded off the first blow, but the second, coming swiftly, caught him on the chin. He swayed, sagged, and lurched backward off the low porch.

"Oh, you've killed him!"

Derek stared stupidly at the dark figure on the ground. Peter had gone down like a log, and did not move. Derek stumbled confusedly down to him, numbly aware that Mavis had rushed past him. There was something thrust in that side of Peter's waistcoat. He pulled it out.

It was a towel, and one end of it was dark and sticky. Where it had been there was a larger stain, creeping, creeping. Out on the snowy shirt front now, where Peter could no longer conceal it. . . . De Mara!

Mavis snatched the towel. "He was wounded, and you did that to him!" she accused bitterly. "Get a doctor! Go! GO!"

Derek's hand shook as he took it away from the reddening shirt front.

"I'll get him," he said huskily. "And someone to help—"

He went, running, with the sound of her cry in his ears.

"Peter, Peter! Speak to me!"

CAREFUL hands carried Peter in, up to the room with the huge four-poster bed where old Peter Craig had died. A hush had fallen on the house.

The night wore on. Peter still lay in the coma of weakness. Servants tiptoed, too uneasy for bed. Derek wandered restlessly in and out, coming in to look at Peter and going back to sit in miserable silence, humbly out of their way. Mavis did not speak to him nor look toward him.

The first greyness of dawn came, turning the night lights pallid. Men from the pursuing party began to straggle in. Jim Mellish arrived, his round young face looking sober and tired. He sought Derek out, and beckoned him into another room.

"It's all over," he said jerkily. "He's done."

Mellish went on, "Shot resisting arrest. He plugged a constable with his last cartridge. Makes you feel queer, doesn't it—a chap we were palling around with a few hours ago. And all for that stuff."

He thrust a hand into his pocket and brought out a handful of things that winked and glittered. Two lives had gone for them already; another ebbed low; a fourth had barely escaped. Mellish tossed them on a table and reached into another pocket.

"This was with them," he said awkwardly. "It belongs to you."

It was a crumpled telegram. Derek read it, conscious of no particular feeling about it, except that he must have been expecting this for hours. Mellish moved uncomfortably.

"Darned sorry, old man. If there is anything I can do—"

"Thanks, Jim. It can't be helped now."

Denham Bryce committed suicide five o'clock this afternoon. Letter addressed to you coming special messenger.

(Continued on Page 22)

Gene and Glenn with Jake and Lena 8:00 a. m. daily



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Crops Look Better All Over

(Continued from Page 2)

Jewell—Plenty of moisture most of which has soaked into the ground. Many ponds still empty, while some parts of county have received enough rain to fill them. Wheat looks fine, a good many insuring against hail. Oats uneven but making fine growth. A new large acreage of alfalfa has been sown this spring and farmers have been lucky enough to receive a good stand, first cutting of alfalfa will be a good crop. Several have purchased new tractors since the rains. About half of new lists that have been purchased are the new type, folks like them fine. Feed oats being trucked in from Nebraska, sell for 32 cents delivered. Pastures in fine condition, seems to be enough stock to fill them. Eggs, 18c; cream, 24c; tractor gas, 3.2c.—Lester Broyles.

Johnson—Abundant rains have brought about fine conditions for all crops. First cutting alfalfa being made, hastened somewhat by appearance of green aphids. Cattle thriving in this county has led to formation of a protective organization. Corn a good stand, coming on well. Much interest in soil conservation program. Large acreages of alfalfa, lespedeza and other grasses seeded. Milk production and poultry and eggs below usual amount. Heavy mortality reported among spring pigs, some think the mothers had flu. Except for strawberries and grapes, fruit prospects not so good, apples promise a fair yield but most others little down to nothing. Butterfat, 24c; eggs, 18c; bran, 1c; corn chop, \$1.43.—Bertha Bell Whitlaw.

Lane—From 3 to 5 inches of rain general over most of Western Kansas, breaks one of the worst drouths known. Not a great deal of spring work has been started, but in the next 60 days it will be possible to hear tractors any time it is dry enough to work. Grass thin, but growing rapidly. Many empty pastures.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—Getting fine showers and all vegetation is making nice growth, but hail in some localities very destructive. For some reason the lilacs failed to produce many flowers this year. Pastures improving with plenty of moisture. Some fields of corn are not making good stands. Some mixing chick starter mash. Hens, 13c to 16c; eggs, 17c.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Linn—We had a good rain May 9, first since March 16. Lots of oats and flax being plowed up and put to corn and kafir. Pastures greening up, row crops all planted. Cattle and hogs selling higher since the rain. Corn, 80c; milo, \$1.60 cwt.; eggs, 18c; cream, 25c.—W. E. Rigdon.

Logan—With some good showers, corn planting going forward at a good pace. Pastures growing well but a very thin stand due to bad dust storms of a year ago. Cutworms have wrought havoc in the gardens. Best prospect for row crops in 4 years.—H. R. Jones.

Lyon—The rain surely was good, now wheat, oats, grass and gardens will grow rapidly—weeds, also. This is corn planting season, farmers very busy. Roads are well kept to travel.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—Rain, varying from 1 inch to more than 4 inches, fell in Marion county recently and has been a great help. Wheat looks much better. Corn generally good. Farmers busy working corn and sowing late feed crops.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Marshall—We had a fine rain recently. First crop of alfalfa is making the best for a number of years. The oats crop will be the best ever. Wheat is spotted. All Marshall county farmers are planting corn. More baby chicks being hatched this year than ever before. Spring pig crop was light. Wheat, 90c; corn, 60c; oats, 30c; cream, 29c; eggs, 16c; Sweet clover, 4c lb.; millet, 75c.—J. D. Stosz.

Miami—Plenty of rain and good growing weather. Crops about all planted. Some early corn being cultivated. Early potatoes starting to bloom, new potatoes setting on. Corn that was planted before the rains quite weedy. Pastures getting good. Small grain coming out and looking good but indications are it will be short. Not much fruit because of the late spring freeze. Gardens late but coming on fine.—W. T. Case.

Ness—General rain over the entire county started falling May 7, and continued a week. Crop conditions have improved some, most of the wheat is thin. Favorable weather until harvest can make some wheat which is very much needed. Pastures starting nicely.—James McHill.

Norton—A good old soaker came in Norton county, about 4 inches of rain, no more

How Better Bulls Pay

Demonstrations have proved that use of a good bull, compared with an inferior one, increases the value of calves at weaning time from \$5 to \$10 or more; and if these steers are carried on until they are 18 months old the difference may run as high as \$25 or more. In an average size herd the increased value of a crop of calves by a good purebred bull will go a long way toward paying for the original cost of this good sire.—J. E. Comfort.

dust for awhile. Rain will make wheat. Alfalfa doing fine. Some gardens up, grass coming. Some planting corn. This rain will help the times. Wheat, 81c; corn, 60c; cream, 24c; eggs, 16c.—Marion Glenn.

Osage—We have plenty of rain, everything growing well. Corn all planted and a good stand. A good many bugs reported in the wheat. Pastures have made wonderful growth. Dairy cows in fine condition. Gardens never looked better. Quite a number report bad luck with baby chicks. There will be a good crop of alfalfa, a fair crop of peaches, no pears or cherries. Cattle and hogs in good demand. Cream, 25c; eggs, 18c; bran, \$1.10; chick feed, \$2.75 cwt.; shell corn, \$1.50 cwt.—James M. Parr.

Osborne—Rain has put ground in excellent condition for spring crops. However, cool weather is cutworm weather, and they have been busy damaging gardens and other crops. Wheat growing and has shown improvement since the rains. Alfalfa and pastures growing well now. River has been high, doing damage to fences and roads. Fruit crop will be light because of severe freeze. Not at much damage from blowing this spring as last. May 21, the 65th anniversary of Osborne county and a big celebration held that day in Osborne. Fully one-third of wheat will have to be planted to spring crops.—Niles C. Endsley.

Rawlins—One of the best rains for a long time came in an easy way, soaking into the ground. More than 2 inches in 48 hours followed by damp, chilly weather. Folks just starting to put in corn, ground still cold but plenty of moisture for crops at present. Our wheat looks good but most of the fields are not the best of stands. We had a lot of hail with local showers. Sales pavilions are moving a lot of stock but are good spreaders of disease. Farmers will be very busy as soon as they can get into the fields putting in corn and getting ground ready for feed. Wheat, 80c to 85c; corn, 60c; eggs, 17c; cream, 26c.—J. A. Kelley.

Reno—Wheat just beginning to head, looking good, a little thin on ground but has a good color and looks like an average crop. Corn coming up well. Farmers sowing some feed and planting grain sorghums. Gardens and potatoes doing nicely. Cattle making good gains in pastures. Prices of horses and cattle just fair at community sales.—J. C. Seyb.

Sumner—Light rain scattered over the county has been a wonderful help to the crops. Poor stands of many garden crops from lack of moisture. Most livestock thin. Alfalfa short. Some oats still coming up. Some kinds of wheat hurt by freeze more than others. Corn looks good and more planted than usual. Hogs and pigs selling high at community sales. Few fat hogs on farms. Cream and eggs better prices.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Wyandotte—Plenty of rain recently and crops of all kinds look fine. Some corn that was listed early will have to be replanted. Most fields, however, showing fine stands and some cultivating has been done. Alfalfa is growing rapidly and soon will be ready to cut. Some old hay left over. Wheat has improved wonderfully the last few weeks and now promises a good crop. Most families now have new vegetables to serve. The various markets in the county are opening and all kinds of early vegetables are for sale. Less popcorn being planted this spring than usual.—Warren Scott.

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\$500 BUYS FARM. GROWING GARDEN, PO- tatoes, few tools included; 40 acres, only 3/4 mile school, 3 to depot town; spring-watered pasture, 6 acres blackberries, 40 peach trees, 6 plums, 5 pears; 4-room house, 28-ft. barn; possession now, \$500, half cash. Free monthly catalog. United Farm Agency, KF-428 B. M. A. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

NEW OPPORTUNITY! FARM INCOME IS UP. Good land still at rock bottom prices. Washington, Montana, Minnesota, Idaho, North Dakota, Oregon. Ask about extensive Northwest developments under construction. Literature, impartial advice. Specify state. J. W. Haw, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE—FARMS AND RANCHES IN Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico. Prices based on actual value. Favorable terms. No trades. In writing indicate locality in which you are interested and descriptions will be mailed. Federal Land Bank, Wichita, Kan.

A FORTUNE AWAITS THE BUYER OF THESE 3 sections level virgin tractor wheat land. Break one or more sections this summer and put into fall wheat. Price \$5.00 acre; terms \$1.50 acre cash, balance one-third crop. Otto Harkee, Hugo, Colo.

FREE BOOK ON MINNESOTA, NORTH DA- kota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon farms. Low rates. Write E. C. Leedy, Dept. 502, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

Carloads of Corn Daily

The new company at Atchison expects to use 4 carloads of corn daily after it gets its fuel-alcohol plant into operation. John E. Burke, secretary of the Atchison Chamber of Commerce, reported recently. The plant will have a 10,000-gallon-a-day capacity. For every 4 carloads of corn used, there will be 2 carloads of commercial livestock feed of high protein content left over. It would require the corn production of about 2,000 farms to supply the annual needs of a plant of this size, Burke said.

All grades of corn can be used in fuel-alcohol manufacture. Potatoes and artichokes are possible sources of considerable raw material supply. County Agent Meyle, of Effingham, who also was questioned about the possibilities of sale of corn to manufacturers, said he could see no promise of any higher prices for corn in the near future because of this outlet. He said he is trying a field of Jerusalem artichokes this summer to see how they react to growing conditions in Atchison county.

Fertilizer on Corn Pays

M. F. MILLER

The idea that fertilizer burns the corn crop is due to the fact that in seasons which are very dry in July or August, corn planted at such a time as to be caught by the drouth—about the time it is tasseling—often will show rather pronounced firing. The early stimulation thru the action of the fertilizer produces a large leaf growth which the corn cannot support so well when the weather turns dry. Often the firing of the corn will materially reduce the yield below that which would have been obtained if no drouth had occurred. Sometimes it may reduce the yield to the level of the unfertilized land, but rarely below that. Fortunately, the number of years when the corn is materially reduced in yield by such firing is not large, and in the great majority of cases the proper use of fertilizer will pay good returns.

Gophers Gave It Up

We poisoned all the fresh gopher hills we could find in our alfalfa field about the middle of April. In a few spots the gophers had covered nearly all the alfalfa with subsoil. Then we harrowed the hills down so they wouldn't bother in mowing and haying. By May 1, alfalfa was growing up thru the spots where the mounds had been, and only a few new mounds were showing up. Careful poisoning never fails to get the gophers. Harrowing the mounds will help a lot.—T. C., Republic Co.

Radio Across the Country

Where is the nearest radio station to you—when you are driving across country or are off on vacation? There is virtually no highway in the United States today where the motorist with one of the new automobile radios cannot enjoy the delights of the open road, the open air and radio entertainment.

But what and where are these stations?

One of our largest radio and television companies has issued a map showing the location of the main highways of the United States with the nearest stations, and their wavelengths, to any particular stretch of road. A motorist, with this highway log, now can follow the air-ways across the country while he is following the numbers of the routes. Ask Kansas Farmer for one of these maps.

Present location of broadcasting stations offers almost complete geographical coverage of the highways when the programs are received on the powerful sets now obtainable.

By the way, sales of auto radios in 1935 totaled 1,100,000 sets as compared with 780,000 the year before, and it is believed a much greater number will be sold in 1936.

Natural Gas

We'd like to have your favorite story for this little column. Address Natural Gas, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

ARE you still bothered by those city relatives of yours who come to eat a big Sunday dinner and never invite you in return?" asked Mrs. Smith.

"No," said the unfortunate victim, "they finally took the hint."

"What did you say to them?" asked Mrs. Smith eagerly.

"Nothing was said," explained the other, "but we served sponge cake every time they came."—Mrs. D. C. Chenoweth, Scott Co.

Testing Toadstools

Farmer Thomas gave a new hand a plateful of mushrooms for his supper. "Isn't anyone else having mushrooms for supper?" asked the hand, noticing that he was the only one eating them.

"We like them for breakfast best," said the farmer.

Next morning Thomas went to his new hand's room and asked him how he felt.

"Fine," said the hand.

Returning to the kitchen, and putting his head round the door, he shouted to his wife: "It's all right, Jane, they're not toadstools!"—T. W. M., Marion Co.

On Wrong Side

Little Paul—"So you are my grandmother, are you?"

Old Lady (just arrived)—"Yes, on your father's side."

Little Paul—"Well, you're on the wrong side; I'll tell you that right now."—Jean Barlow, Saline Co.

Grew too Long

It was her first attempt at cooking. When her husband came in from the field he saw a very long pie on the table.

"Whatever is that?" he asked.

"I couldn't get any shorter rhubarb," she replied.—Mrs. Lucy Jackson, Johnson Co.

Too Clean

Diner—"You must have a remarkably clean kitchen in this restaurant!"

Waiter—"Thank you, sir; but why do you ask?"

Diner—"Well, everything tastes of soap."—D. L. E., Lincoln Co.

He Knew It

Judge—"Last time you were here I told you I never wanted to see you again."

Prisoner—"That's what I told the cop, but he insisted on bringing me here."—Eunice Whitlow, Jackson Co.

May Be All Wet

"Where is Jimmy this afternoon?"

"If he knows as much about canoes as he thinks he does, he is out canoeing. But if he doesn't know any more about it than I think he does, he's swimming."—E. A. B., Osage Co.

A Study in Bugs

Professor—"Name the five most common bugs."

Student—"June, tumble, lady, bed, and hum."—M. E. S., Montgomery Co.

A Masterpiece

Friend—"Which of your works of fiction do you consider the best?"

Author—"My last income tax return."—John Bow, Scott Co.

Peter Tells His Big Secret

(Continued from Page 18)

He had deserted Mavis to save his money, and now he had lost them both. He dropped his head on his hands again.

Full sunrise had come when Peter opened his eyes, to see a face lovely with solicitude bent over him. His lips moved.

"You won't—go away?"
"Not if you want me to stay, Peter."
"Then you'll never—get away—now."

He fell asleep contentedly, holding fast to her hand.
Peter mended rapidly, despite his wound and loss of blood.

Everybody knew it now. The papers had been full of Denham Bryce's suicide, on the day when he was to render account of his trust. Everything was gone except Bellaire. People said that Derek was taking his loss quietly, but no one saw much of him.

He was in Peter's room now, with Peter propped up among pillows and papers spread out on the bed. Aunt Anne was there, to see that the invalid did not over-exert himself.

What the Letter Said

Denny's last letter lay under Peter's hand. "I speculated." Wretched confession for that austere and rigid man, who had seemed impervious to human weaknesses.

"I suppose it was coming to me," said Derek listlessly. "You always wanted me to take an interest in the business end."

"It wouldn't have done any good if Denny had wanted to shut you out. He had absolute control until you were twenty-eight. The only possible way would have been to catch him in something and apply for an accounting. I tried to meddle around a little, but I never found a thing."

"You must have had a reason," said Aunt Anne sharply. "Was it over Denny that you and your grandfather quarreled?"

"Yes. There's no need to conceal it now. It was only a trifle, at that. I merely walked into a stock broker's office one day and saw Denny there, watching a ticker. I shouldn't have thought anything of it, except that I never saw such avid interest on anybody's face. He was lost in it. He didn't even see me, and I walked out."

"When I got back to Fairfield I mentioned it to Grandfather. He went clear up in the air, called me a prying, suspicious upstart and said that I had grossly insulted his best friend and a man of honor. Also that he would do exactly as he pleased about his own affairs, and so on, with variations. And he promptly relieved me of my own connection with them, and sent for his lawyer to draw a new will."

"Bellaire's left," said Peter. "Are you going to sell?"

"Oh yes. It will clean up my debts and leave a little. I shan't be quite broke."

"I'll buy it in. I've always been fond of the old place."

"You're the one who ought to have it." Derek looked down at the rug. "I suppose you and Mavis will live here?" he asked awkwardly.

"Yes. We'll be married quietly, as soon as I get around again."

"I thought so. Well—the better man wins."

He got up and roamed uneasily around the room.

"Say goodbye to Mavis for me, won't you? I'm running up to town for a few days to see about selling my things there."

"And after that?"

"Oh—I'll go off somewhere. Jim Mellish and I may go in for something together. A ranch, maybe. His governor is pretty mad because Jim was the one to introduce de Mara to the crowd. He says Jim has got to do some hard work."

"How about a fur farm? Fox, mostly."

"Silver foxes, you mean? Oh, not bad. What put that in your head?"

Peter reddened. "I bought a bit of land up near the Canadian border for something of the kind. Under a different name."

And then, as Derek stared, he added:

"I meant to go there myself, in case you and Mavis made a go of it again. I never intended that she should go thru the mess of a bogus divorce. I had got her into that tangle, so it was up to me to unwind it. Nothing dramatic. Just a disappearance act which would leave her apparently a widow. And a new start for me, all very comfortable. I assure you—"

"Don't!" said Derek huskily. "Peter, I've been a dog!"

The One to Marry Them

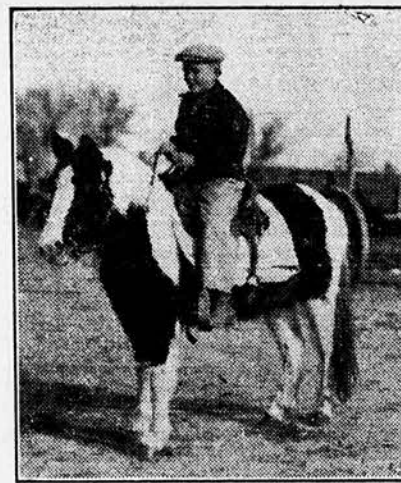
There was just one person who could marry Mr. and Mrs. Peter Craig without the necessity for embarrassing explanations.

"Crawford is back in office now," Peter explained. "I made him promise to look after that. It was merely a case of an election going by default—somebody's carelessness—and when it was put up to the right people they hustled around and got him appointed."

Mavis sighed a little against Peter's shoulder.

"To think that you knew all the time that I wasn't anybody's wife, and never even hinted it to me! I ought to be furious with you, Peter."

"But if I had told you," said Peter unblushingly, "you wouldn't have stayed here at all. Not without feeling that you had at least the claim of be-



Ralph Vincent, Alden, and his pony, Toots. Ralph is 10, Toots is 2, and is just learning to ride nicely and do tricks. Ralph knows what is doing on his father's farm, who is J. C. Vincent, president of the Rice County Farm Bureau. He knows how many cattle there are, where they're grazed in the summer, and said their cattle and all the neighbors' ate locally-grown bundle feed especially well last winter.

ing a cousin by marriage. It was hard enough for you to masquerade as it was."

"Tell me, Peter!" Her fingers coaxed, smoothing his unruly hair.

"When did you know?"

"When did I know what? . . . Delilah, let my hair alone; I'm done for now. . . . When did I know? I think it must have been that first day, when I bought you a wedding ring and put it on. It seemed so darned bleak, and you looked so little and lonely. I wanted to cuddle you up in my arms and kiss you. . . . I think I'll kiss you now. A lot of times. I've got to get caught up on that year."

Down the road there came a sound that was a burst of triumphant music, the rattle of Crawford's old Ford. Peter's arm tightened around her.

(The End.)

Soil Needs Organic Matter

Organic matter is one of the most important things in our soil program. It is the decayed and decaying roots and tops of plants which hold the soil from washing, make it mellow and workable, and add to soil fertility. R. I. Throckmorton, Kansas State College, remarked that soils erode much more rapidly after they have been farmed severely without any particular attention to return of organic matter. Organic matter also is an aid to storing water. Evaporation is not so rapid from land with a high organic content in its surface. We all have noted how rapidly evaporation takes place from a soil which is hard and tight.

There is only 6 to 12 inches of surface soil on most of our land. In it has been mixed the deposit of years of plant growth. If it erodes away there is nothing but subsoil, and this is not valuable as topsoil until organic matter is decayed in it. The subsoil is a store house of soil water, but it needs to have a mellow, rich topsoil to take the water as it comes up and feed it to plants along with necessary plant food.

They Study the Weather

A complete picture of North American climate is possible only because of the great mass of facts supplied by 5,000 volunteer weather observers. Each unofficial observer, says W. R. Gregg, Chief of the Weather Bureau, really runs a small field station, at no expense to the Government, except for the few instruments and blank forms used.

About 300 members of the present volunteer force have served for 25 years or longer. Three have been keeping records for more than 50 years and 54 for between 40 and 50 years. There are 300 women observers, three with more than 40 years of service. To prevent breaks in the continuity of the daily records, each observer has a substitute, which means that 10,000 persons are ready to give their services at any time.

Every day at a fixed time—usually around sunset—the observer records the maximum and minimum temperature, the precipitation, and such unusual conditions as wind, dust, or thun-

BELGIAN HORSES

Reg. Belgian Stallions
Sorrels, chestnuts, and strawberry roans in good breeding condition ready for immediate service; largest selection at lowest prices. 177 miles above Kansas City.
FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Pigs 8 Weeks Old \$10
Popular breeding and papers with each pig. The medium type you are looking for. Start right.
F. E. WITTM & SONS, CALDWELL, KAN.

O. I. C. HOGS

Pedigreed O. I. C. Swine
For sale: Spring pigs and a few fall gilts. The heavy, blocky type. Address
PETERSON & SONS, OSAGE CITY, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Quigley Hampshire Boars
A few choice, well grown Fall boars ready for service for your fall breeding.
QUIGLEY HAMPSHIRE FARM
Williamstown, Kan.

Whiteway Hampshires

ON APPROVAL
Choice fall boars and a few gilts. Registered and immunized. Offered this issue in Kansas Farmer for quick sale.
F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KAN.

DUROC HOGS

100 HIGH CLASS SOWS AND GILTS
Bred to our 10 Big Herd boars. Not equalled in America. 30 years a breeder of heavy bodied, shorter legged, easy feeding medium type Durocs. Top boars, all ages. Catalog, photos. Shipped on approval. Immunized, pedigreed. Come or write me.
W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Fresh and Heavy Springers
Young cows, high grade Guernseys and Brown Swiss. A number of bred and open heifers. One yearling Guernsey bull, one yearling Brown Swiss bull—both registered and ready to breed. Has no blood tested.
Ober Lichlyter, Box 223, Augusta, Kan.

Choice Guernsey Bull

for sale. 22 months old. Can be registered. Dam from the famous Primrose Farms, Oklahoma.
PEARL A. DAVIS, Box 228, WINFIELD, KAN.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

Young Brown Swiss Bulls
Choice individuals and good breeding. Out of cows with D. H. A. records. Inspection invited.
G. D. SLUSS, ELDORADO, KAN.

AUCTIONEERS

J. T. DICKSON, GENERAL AUCTIONEER
Well informed on values. Has no other occupation. Telephone 444, Washington, Kan.

LIVESTOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEER
Efficient auctioneers lower selling costs.
Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

BERT POWELL, AUCTIONEER
(Your year round Salesman.) Ask any breeder I ever sold for. Write or wire me, McDonald, Kan.

MIKE WILSON, AUCTIONEER
Available for purebred livestock and farm sales.
HORTON, KANSAS

DO NOT FAIL TO INCLUDE IN YOUR LIST OF CHARITY GIVING, THE CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

There is not a more worthy philanthropy. You could do no finer thing. Fifteen years of unselfish, intensive, uninterrupted service is behind this foundation. It needs your help—any amount is gratefully received. There are no salaries. Address: **CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN**
20-C Copper Building, Topeka, Kansas

Livestock Advertising Copy
Should Be Addressed to
Kansas Farmer
Livestock Advertising Dept.,
Topeka, Kansas

Kansas Farmer is published every other week on Saturday and copy must be mailed to reach the Kansas Farmer office not later than one week in advance of publication date.

Because we maintain a livestock advertising department and because of our very low livestock advertising rate we do not carry livestock advertising on our Farmers' Market page.

If you have pure bred livestock for sale write us for our special low livestock advertising rate. If you are planning a public sale this fall or winter write us immediately for our

SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE SERVICE

KANSAS FARMER
Topeka, Kansas
John W. Johnson, Manager,
Livestock Advertising Department

derstorms, fog and frost. At the end of the month the record goes to the Weather Bureau in Washington, D. C., for tabulation and filing.

From millions of these records, meteorologists work out the answers to countless questions on climatology. Recently these questions have dealt largely with land policies, for land is "conditioned by the sky under which it lies and by the climate which is proper to it."

These Folks Won the Poland Chinas



WINNERS of the purebred registered Poland China hogs offered in the recent letter-writing contest conducted in Kansas Farmer have been chosen. This first prize, a boar and sow—Sir Lewis' Lye (pictured above), and Lady Lewis' Lye—was won by Damon Catron, R. 2, Russiaville, Ind. One gilt each was awarded to Harold Eberspacher, Seward, Nebr.; O. H. Anderson, R. 3, Avon, Ill.; Cora Alice West, Sheridan, Mo.; Mrs. Emery W. Oglesbee, R. 1, Xenia, Ohio; Thomas Harvey, Cuba City, Wis. And in addition there were 63 cash prize winners. Of the 63 cash prizes awarded, Kansas farmers were well represented.

Not Safe to Store Damp Hay

A. ALBRECHT

Heavier hay yields and a wet season may cause spontaneous combustion in hay stored before it is well dried. Before mowing away moist hay it is well to remember that spontaneous combustion is an actual possibility and not a myth. The danger may be prevented by seeing that only properly cured hay is stored. A ventilating flue made from boards and cross slats may be inserted in the middle of the loft. Chopped hay mowed away with an ensilage cutter, increases the danger since this compacts more closely and will heat more than when loosely mowed.

It no longer is doubted that spontaneous combustion of hay is the cause of fires. Damp hay stored in a large mow or big stack gives fit conditions for the fire. Heating begins at some point, probably a clump of wet hay within the pile, and increases gradually for possibly several weeks. Gases are formed, and if no air reaches the focal point there may be a slow burning to leave a cavity of charred matter and ash with no dangerous fire resulting. If this hot spot is near the surface, or brought into such condition by removing some hay over it, the access of air may ignite it.

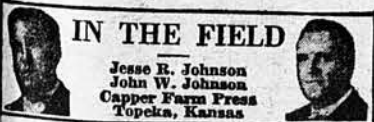
Woodlot One of Big Crops

Forest products are 10th in the Big Ten of farm crops. They are ranked in value only by cotton, wheat, truck crops, tobacco, fruits and nuts, potatoes, corn and hay, and outrank 35 other major farm crops such as barley, beans, rice, rye, peanuts, and sugar crops, according to latest figures of the Department of Agriculture.

These figures show that farm woodlands pay their owners nearly 63 million dollars a year; that farmers received \$5,636,000 a year from such sales in New York, \$4,695,000 in Georgia, and \$4,022,000 in Wisconsin. These sales are returns from farm forests.

In Southern states forest products were from 3rd to 7th in importance among farm crops, with a cash income of nearly 24 million dollars. Forest products were first among farm crops in New Hampshire and Vermont, 3rd in Missouri, and 13th in Ohio and Illinois.

Farm woodlands, the Forest Service estimates, provide an average of 2 1/2 million farmers with supplemental cash incomes, plus wood and building material for their use. The Forest Service urges farmers to apply woodland management practices that will keep their farm woods continuously productive.



IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson
John W. Johnson
Capper Farm Press
Topeka, Kansas

Forest Rose & Son, Platte City, Mo., has its annual crop of nice Poland China spring pigs. Mr. Rose is a veteran in the Poland China breeding business.

Recently we received a nice letter from Elmer E. Pearl, Wakeney, Kan. He reports the prospects of a good county fair (Trego county) as very good. Mr. Pearl is interested in the swine show part of the fair and is a Poland China enthusiast.

Peterson & Sons, Osage City, Kan., are starting their advertisement again in this issue of Kansas Farmer and offer O. I. C. swine, spring gilts and a few fall gilts. The Petersons have advertised before in Kansas Farmer and we are glad to have them back with us again. Write them if you are satisfied.

Swafford & Calvert, Richmond, Mo., are breeders of registered Durocs, Poland Chinas and Berkshires. They are breeders on a big scale, exhibitors at all of the leading shows. They sell at private sale and hold annual and semi-annual sales. The establishment is not old but is making rapid strides to the front.

Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan., has a few very choice last fall Duroc boars for sale. They are good and will please you. Recently Mr. Kennedy, manager of the hog department of the state penitentiary farm at Lansing, drove to Alma and bought a nice boar from Mr. Miller for the state herd at Lansing. Mr. Miller has around 60 spring pigs.

N. L. Farmer, Platte City, Mo., breeds Poland Chinas and last October held a boar and gilt sale that was highly satisfactory and the auctioneer has none other than our friend Bert Powell. Recently we visited Mr. Farmer at Platte City and saw his mighty proud of his over 100 spring pigs. Three first litter gilts farrowed 11 pigs each and that is enough to make any breeder proud. He is planning a sale for October.

Fred Farris, Fauett, Mo., just across the river from Leavenworth county, is a breeder of Durocs of type, quality and size that are sure to please. At the head of his herd is Ace Hi, World's junior champion, National Swine show, 1933. In his annual boar and gilt sale last October 50 boars and gilts averaged \$33.00. They

were largely by Ace Hi. He will sell again in October. Right now he has five or six fine fall boars by Ace Hi that he is offering for sale. You can buy a good boar here that is bred right and of herd boar quality at a very reasonable figure.

Pearl A. Davis, Winfield, Kan., Box 228, offers for sale a nice 22-month-old Jersey bull that can be registered. His dam is out of the Primrose Farms herd of high quality Guernseys in Oklahoma. Write for full particulars and price. Mr. Davis is advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

A post card from C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan., breeder of the big black Poland Chinas that were so popular in his sale last fall writes that his spring crop of pigs, over 100, is doing mighty fine and that he has claimed October 28 for his fall boar and gilt sale. The sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer.

Because of the shortage of pasture on Mora E. Gideon's well known stock farm near Emmett, Kan., in Pottawatomie county, 12 miles north of St. Marys on Highway 63, he is compelled to reduce his registered Percherons and registered Herefords. Saturday, June 6, has been claimed for a public sale at the farm in which he will sell 38 registered Herefords and 16 registered Percherons. The sale is advertised in this

Here is an interesting letter from W. H. Mott, Herington, Kansas, recounting some interesting things about the early history of the Kansas Holstein Breeders' association:

Mr. John W. Johnson,
Livestock Department,
Kansas Farmer,
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear John:

I thought you might be interested in my calling to your attention, the fact that just 20 years ago this month, through an idea conceived principally by yourself, the Kansas Holstein-Friesian Association was organized at Herington. Since that time, the breed has made some important dairy history, in the state of Kansas, and from that little gathering of approximately 20 breeders that represented practically all of the Holstein breeders in Kansas, has grown to number approximately 1,000 Holstein breeders in the state. I have tried to recall the names of most of the breeders who were present at that organization meeting, and I can only think of two men, outside of myself, who are now living and are still breeding Holstein cattle, and those men are Ira Romig of Topeka, and Charles Stevens of Columbus.

We are now planning to organize what we may call a Tri-County Holstein Association, composed of Marion, Morris and Dickinson, and we may possibly include Geary county in the Holstein association. We have called a meeting of the breeders in those counties, to assemble at Herington next week, and it is our purpose to hold an annual show, and possibly an annual sale. All of the breeders with whom we have talked are quite enthusiastic over the prospect, and we believe we can build up an organization equal to any of the Regional Associations.

We attended the show at Newton last week, of which district we are now a part, and the exhibit of Holstein cattle in that show would have been a credit to many of the state shows that we have witnessed in recent years. The idea of the Black & White show is going over big in Kansas, and in my opinion, is doing much good for the Holstein breed. Prices of cattle are very satisfactory and are even better than last fall. I look for a very profitable year, if we get a favorable season, for breeders of Holstein cattle. I think that those who have cattle to sell will find a ready market this fall, at good prices.

Very truly yours,

W. H. MOTT,
Herington, Kan.

April 27, 1936.

Mr. Mott was the Kansas organization's first secretary and always an active member. He is the owner of Maplewood Farm herd of registered Holsteins near Herington with over 100 head of registered cattle. He is the western member of the National Holstein-Friesian Association's board of directors. During the past 15 years he has conducted, as sale manager, many public sales of Holsteins over the Central West and has sold hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of Holsteins at auction.

Issue of Kansas Farmer. Look up the advertisement for further details about the sale and write him for any information you desire about the sale offering.

M. J. Krotz, Odell, Nebr., writes as follows concerning their annual Angus spring sale, May 11: "I am inclosing check to pay for advertising our sale in Kansas Farmer. We had a very good sale. A large crowd from Kansas, Colorado, Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska. We sold cattle to go to all these states. Bulls averaged \$144; cows and heifers, \$120; general average about \$130. Top bulls \$225; two others at \$200 each. Some choice heifers sold for from \$100 to \$150 each. The Krotz herd of Aberdeen Angus is one of the strong herds of the Central West. This was their annual spring sale.

This from Bert Powell, McDonald, Kan. (Rawlins county): "Finally, after about two years waiting we got a good rain, from an inch and a half to four inches all over western Kansas, eastern Colorado and southwest Nebraska. From Norton west there will be a lot of wheat and Rawlins and Cheyenne counties have some of the most promising wheat I ever saw. I was over to see Dr. Stewart (Stratton, Nebr.), the other day and he has around 150 Poland China pigs and they are sure fine. They of course are sired by some of the breed's greatest boars. He is going to hold a boar and gilt sale in October and said he was going to advertise it in Kansas Farmer."

R. T. Lee, Iowa City, sale manager, sends us copy for the C. P. Quinlan Jersey cattle sale to be held at Jenks, Okla., Thursday, June 4. Mr. Quinlan lives in Tulsa, Okla., and his herd of registered Jerseys is one of the strong herds of the entire Southwest. In this big sale over 80 head will be sold. Register of Merit and prize winners are listed and it will be one of the very strongest herds that will hold a sale this year. Mr. Lee, who conducts public Jersey cattle auctions all

over the country, is very pronounced in his praise of this splendid offering that he is going to sell for Mr. Quinlan, Thursday, June 4. Write Mr. Lee at once for the sale catalog. Address R. T. Lee, sale manager, Iowa City, Iowa.

O. F. Fickel & Sons, Chanute, Kan. (Neosho county), in a quiet way have built up a herd of registered Holsteins that are a credit to the section of the state and as a matter of fact to the entire state. Good bulls that have been selected and brought to the herd have probably contributed as much as anything else to the value of the herd. An Arnold & Hargraves bred bull, a K. P. O. P. bred bull, has left his stamp on the herd. The herd is an outstanding good one.

One of the really strong herds of registered Polled Herefords is the Goernandt Bros. herd at Aurora, Kan., Cloud county. Many great sires have been in service in the Goernandt herd during the past and as a result the herd is strong in the blood of the greatest sires and dams of the breed. In their advertisement that is appearing in Kansas Farmer you are invited to come to the farm and see for yourself the sires and breeding cows and the young bulls and heifers that are to be found there. You are also invited to write them your needs and they will be glad to tell you if they can supply your wants. Look up their advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

C. B. Callaway, Fairbury, Nebr., is becoming well known over Kansas as a breeder of registered Milking Shorthorns. He is starting his advertisement again in this issue of Kansas Farmer and offers some young bulls from calves to bulls of serviceable ages. His herd is now a member of the Gage County Cow Testing Association and he hopes to make some nice records for production. "A nice young 2-year-old heifer that is just fresh gave 17 pounds of milk last night," says Mr. Callaway. "and 16 pounds this morning. She is a daughter of Maxine by Oxford King and sired by Prospect Boy Gooch. Grass is good and cattle wintered well." Look up this advertisement and write Mr. Callaway.

The Southeast Kansas regional Guernsey show was held at Parsons May 4. Animals were exhibited by breeders from many counties in Southeast Kansas. The awards were placed by Dr. Walter Guerkia of Lees Summit, Mo. The show was held under the auspices of the Kansas Guernsey Breeders' association and local arrangements made and carried out by the officers of the local show, of which W. Carlton Hall of Coffeyville is president and A. W. Knott, Independence, secretary. The stock shown were of high quality, showing in nice breeding form as stock in such shows should be. Parsons citizens co-operated generously in making the affair a huge success. Labette county, of which Parsons is the county seat, ranks third in the state in dairy cattle population. R. L. Holden, field representative of the National Guernsey association, was present and assisted materially in making the show a success.

The Northeast Kansas Jersey parish show at Holton, Kan., Saturday, May 16, wound up a week of very successful shows. At Holton Saturday around 100 head was entered for the show which was held as livestock affairs of this kind have been for 40 years at Holton, on the main street. The first state Jersey association was organized at Holton 30 years ago. For years Jackson county has been known as a Jersey cattle center of importance. The first outstanding herd of registered Jerseys in Kansas, the Linscott herd, was founded and developed at Holton, Kan. When it was dispersed a number of years ago it attracted buyers from 15 states. The shows were all of real importance and conducted under the supervision of the Kansas Jersey Cattle club and the dairy husbandry department at Manhattan and the American Jersey Cattle club co-operated in making them the outstanding success that they were. Harry Marsh, judged them and did a good job.

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan., for years has bred registered Hampshire hogs, the Whiteway farm herd and each year seems to show an improvement in the quality of the Hampshires raised. In this issue he is advertising some nice last fall boars and a few gilts. All are immunized and registered. The advertisement appearing in this issue will not appear again and if you are interested in a good boar or gilt that is bred right and of the type and breeding that will improve your herd you had better write Mr. Wempe at once. In this issue Mr. Wempe is also offering a few choice young registered Jersey bulls of different ages. Some are ready for service and others are from baby bulls on up. They are out of dams with splendid records as you likely know if you are in touch with Jersey affairs in Kansas. The herd is Tb. and blood tested for Bang's disease. In 1935 the herd was high herd in the D. H. I. A. and the herd average was 452 pounds of butterfat. There are few stronger herds in production than the F. B. Wempe herd at Frankfort, Kan. So write him at once if you are in the market for a young bull.

Public Sales of Livestock

Milking Shorthorn Cattle
June 6—H. C. McKelvie, Lincoln, Nebr.

Poland China Hogs
Oct. 28—C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan.

Jersey Cattle
June 4—C. P. Quinlan, Tulsa, Okla. Sale at Jenks, Okla. R. T. Lee, Iowa City, Iowa, sale manager.

Hereford Cattle
June 6—Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan.

Percheron Horses
June 6—Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan.

Over 80 Head of Reg. Jerseys Jenks, Okla., Thursday, June 4

The leading herd of the whole Southwest. Register of Merit and Prize Winners. The best offering of real Jerseys to be sold anywhere this year.

Designs Nobles Volunteers Oxfords

Catalogs now ready—write at once to

R. T. Lee, Sale Manager, Iowa City, Iowa

C. P. Quinlan, Owner, Tulsa, Okla.

HEREFORD CATTLE

Pleasant View Stock Farm

Sale of

REG. HEREFORDS REG. PERCHERONS

Emmett, Kan., Sat., June 6

38 head of Registered Herefords, ranging from cows with calves at foot to yearlings. Domino and Don Mixture breeding.

16 head Registered Percherons, ranging from 7 to 11 year old bred mares to yearling colts. All from imported sires and dams and my own breeding. Owing to shortage of pasture I am compelled to reduce my herd.

Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan.

(12 miles north St. Marys on Highway 63)
Fred Reppert, Auctioneer

POLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Now Offering Choice Bulls

Ready For Service

Harmon, Worthmore, Mischief, Domino bloodlines. Write your wants or see the herd at your convenience.

GOERNANDT BROS.
Aurora Kansas
(Cloud county) Worthmore



RED POLED CATTLE

Fine Yearling Red Polled Bull

FOR SALE.

C. E. FOSTER, R. 3, ELBORADO, KAN.

REGISTERED RED POLLS

We offer for sale young Bulls, Tb. tested and from good milkers. Write for descriptions and prices.
John A. Hahn, Route 3, Box 37, Ellinwood (Barton County), Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

SIX REG. BULLS

Reds and Rouns, 13 to 15 months old. Also some nice registered cows. All very nice breeding.
JOHN THORNE, KINSLEY, KAN.

POLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Clippers and Brown dales

Chubby bred bulls and heifers. 20 registered Polled Shorthorn Bulls show type. Halter broke.
J. C. BARNARD & SONS, PLEVNA, KAN.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Retnah Farms Shorthorns

Offering a large lot of young bulls and few females from our own herd of beef type milking Shorthorns. Selected by and milking from old established families. Forty to 60 cows hand milked the year round. Herd established by the late Warren Hunter. Write or visit—
DWIGHT ALEXANDER or HUNTER BROS.,
Geneseo, Kansas

Bulls of Serviceable Ages

and bull calves. Sired by bull with heavy production back of him. Out of dams retained in our herd because of their ability to make money for us. Also a few females for sale.
C. B. CALLAWAY, FAIRBURY, NEBR.

HILLCREK GULMAN FOR SALE

Out of a R. M. cow, and 5 of his sisters have R. M. records; 4 years old and weighs a ton, gentle and a sure breeder. Few bulls carry more R. M. and champion breeding. Keeping all of his heifers, reason for selling. Also young bulls sired by above bull. Inspection invited.
A. N. JOHNSON & M. H. PETERSON HERDS, Assaria, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Dressler's Record Bulls

From cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States, averaging 658 lbs. fat. H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, KAN.

SHUNGAVALLEY HOLSTEINS

We have for sale three extra nice young bulls, 8 months old. Sired by our All American Junior herd sire. These youngsters are out of cows with nice records.
Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

Purebred Jersey Bulls

Sired by Smoky's Pure Gold Duke (356655) whose dam has a record of 14,836 pounds of milk, 764.38 pounds of fat. Dams of bulls are on test and have average of over 50 lbs. fat monthly. Milked 4 to 12 months.
Abbyville - O. E. PALMER - Kansas

Baby Bulls to Service Age

High producing dams. Herd average for 1935, 452 lbs. per head. Tb. and Bang's tested. Show prospects. A strong herd in breeding and production.
F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KAN.

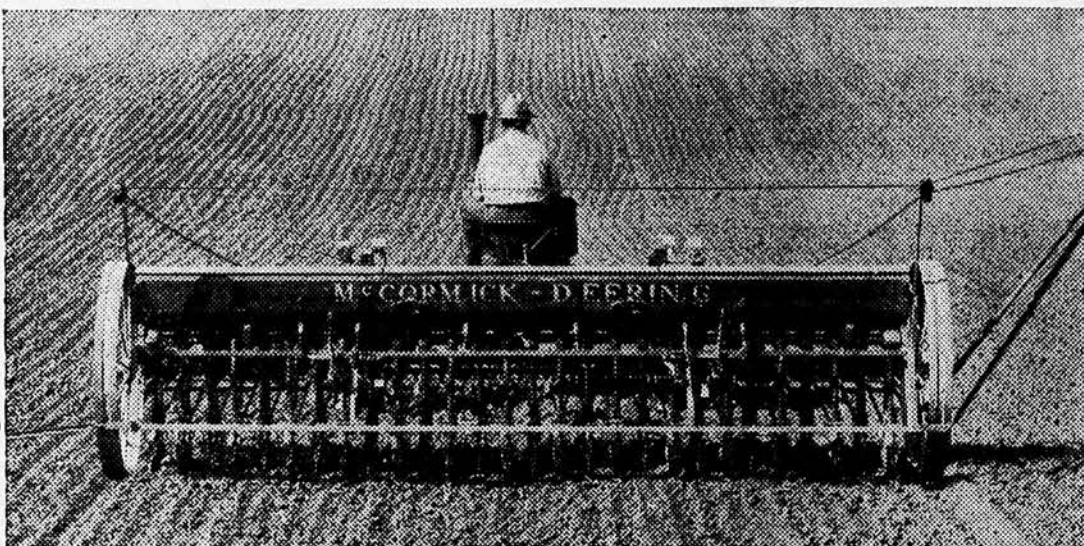
Reg. Bull Calf For Sale

Grandson of Brilliant St. Maves Lad and out of a dam of Hood's Farm Breeding.
ROY A. KESSLER, R. 5, NEWTON, KAN.



The Tank Truck

News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants



KEEPING NEW EQUIPMENT NEW FARMERS LEARNING ECONOMY OF GOOD LUBRICANTS

U. S. farmers are better equipped with cars, trucks, tractors, and farm machinery now than they have ever been. It looks as if they intend to stay that way, for they are using better lubricants to insure longer life for their new equipment.

Good lubricants pay for themselves many times over by adding years to the use of equipment and keeping operating costs down.

One lubricant that has proved a money-saver for farmers is a new alloyed oil—Conoco Germ Processed Motor Oil—which is recommended by Conoco Agents for cars, trucks, tractors, pumping engines, light plants and hand-oiled parts on many types of farm machinery.

The idea of alloying oil to give it better lubricating qualities is new, although alloying to improve metals is familiar to all. Germ Processed Oil is alloyed by adding a small quantity of patented Germ Essence

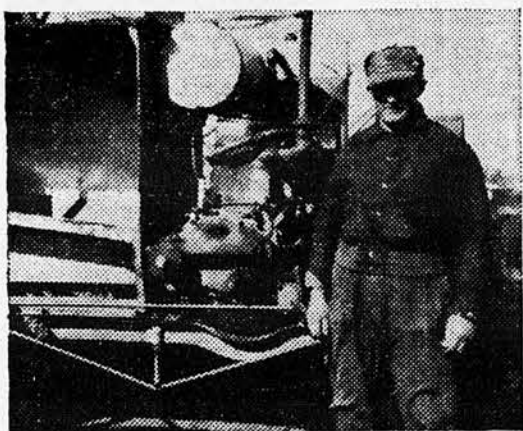
to the oil after it is refined and purified.

Alloying gives Germ Processed Oil characteristics that plain mineral oils do not have. It makes the oil bond itself to metal surfaces, which oil-plates every motor part. It also gives the oil ability to withstand much greater bearing loads than plain oil can without rupture. In addition, it gives the oil extra oiliness, which decreases friction and thus reduces bearing temperatures.

All these extra qualities result in far greater protection from motor wear.

Another saving Germ Processed Oil offers farmers is in the longer service it gives. Most users run it a third to a half more hours in a tractor and more miles in car or trucks. You use less oil, so your oil costs you less by the year.

Conoco Agents supply Germ Processed Oil in barrels, in 5-gallon handy buckets and in dust-proof 1 and 5-quart cans.



Mr. Alex F. Meier, Shattuck, Okla.

Saves Third on Oil and Repairs

To The Tank Truck: We farm about 700 acres of wheat and row crops. With two tractors, a combine, two trucks and our passenger cars, we have plenty of uses for lubricating oil, and our experiences with Germ Processed Oil have satisfied us so well that we think others should know about it. It was recommended to us years ago, but thought it was too high priced according to other oils. Before we started to use Germ Processed, we had to change oil in our tractors every 30 hours. Since we are using Germ Processed, we run it from 90 to 110 hours and do not add any. We do not find this oil broken down even after such a great length of time and we have cut our oil and repair expenses one-third by its use. Alex F. Meier & Sons, Route 3, Shattuck, Okla.

EXTRA! OIL COMPANY USES MULES!

Continental Oil Company, which manufactures 14 kinds of lubricants and 6 types of fuels for farm use, leaves its tractors in the company garage and uses mules to cut hay on its Ponca City, Okla., "tank farm." The reason: Continental's "farm" is a 1,000-acre tract dotted with huge gasoline and crude oil storage tanks with a capacity of 13,000,000 barrels. Can't use motors near such inflammable liquid!

OLDEST PRODUCT

Conoco Kerosene is the oldest product Conoco Agents sell. It was the first petroleum product sold by Continental Oil Company when the company was founded in 1875. Of course, it was known as "coal oil" then and many years afterward. Conoco Kerosene has been constantly improved and is a high-quality, clean-burning fuel that has many uses on the farm.

A Real Farm Help

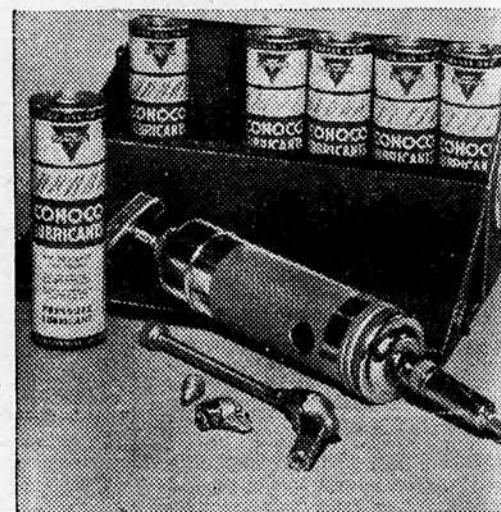
Kit Makes Farm Greasing Easier

GREASING cars, trucks, tractors and farm machinery on the farm is made much easier by the new Conoco lubricating kit, shown below. Using it, any farmer can do as good a grease job as a filling station with costly equipment.

The kit consists of a durable high-pressure hand gun with four fittings, six one-pound cartridges of Conoco Lubricants, a book of instructions, greasing charts for all makes and models of cars and trucks, and a painted metal chest with handle and snap fasteners.

The complete set sells for \$21.00.

The gun and cartridges are so designed that an average man can produce 5,000 to 6,000 pounds



pressure by pushing the gun against a grease fitting. The nozzles and adapters enable you to service any type of fitting.

The Conoco Lubricants included are:

CONOCO PRESSURE LUBRICANT—for chassis bearings and all farm machinery with pressure fittings. (2 cartridges).

CONOCO SUJIND GREASE—for universal joints.

CONOCO TRANSMISSION OIL—for transmissions, differentials, steering gears, oil-type universal joints and Tryon shackles.

CONOCO RACELUBE—for wheel bearings and grease cups.

CONOCO PUMPLUBE—for water pumps.

The pressure gun should last for years and additional cartridges of Conoco Lubricants can always be obtained from Conoco Agents. Ask your agent to show you this kit. It is a piece of farm equipment that you need.

CONOCO PRODUCTS

HELP KEEP FARM EXPENSES DOWN

MOTOR OILS
MOTOR FUELS



LUBRICANTS
FOR FARM USES

CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY • Est. 1875

Drive to Texas Centennial—this year's greatest show. Open June 6. For free marked maps write Conoco Travel Bureau, Denver, Colorado